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Iran-Iraq War

Iraq announced new air raids on Iranian targets in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 11 November, stating that Iraqi planes struck at the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex, scoring "accurate blows," while other Iraqi aircraft inflicted "destructive blows" on the missiles and radars used in the port's antiaircraft defense system. Iraqi warplanes also raided the Imam Hasan oil fields, setting pumps and separators on fire, the communique added. Iraqi planes launched fresh raids the following day, according to a statement carried by Voice of the Masses, hitting refineries and a power station in Esfahan and striking again at the Imam Hasan oil pumping stations. A communique broadcast by the radio reported raids on three Iranian Revolution Guards Corps camps 12 November, asserting that the attacks killed "large numbers of the rogues."

For Iran's part, IRNA acknowledged that an industrial target in Bandar-e Mahshahr was damaged in an 11 November Iraqi raid, but claimed that an Iraqi MiG-23 was shot down by antiaircraft fire. The 12 November Iraqi raid on Esfahan damaged two industrial units, killed 7 civilians, and wounded 25 others, IRNA stated. An Iranian military spokesman cited by the agency warned that Iran would begin shelling three Iraqi cities 12 November in retaliation for the renewed Iraqi air raids.

Regarding Iranian military preparations at the battlefronts, Tehran radio broadcast Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust's remark that Iran is providing its troops with filters and decontamination equipment to combat Iraqi chemical weapons. He also noted plans to send another 100,000 volunteers to the war fronts, IRNA noted.

As for the controversy over alleged U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the head of the Danish seaman's union told AFP that Danish ships carried at least nine arms shipments to Iran this year, including secret U.S. deliveries. AFP also cited the Paris weekly *Petrostrategies' report that the United States has withdrawn its* AWACS support for Iraq in response to an Iranian promise to help free the U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Iran

Internal Situation — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri discussed "important" issues with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni during a meeting reported by Tehran radio 10 November. In Paris, the Mojahedin-e Khalq stated that the Iranian Army's chief counterintelligence officer has been arrested in Tehran for allegedly disclosing military information. In another internal development, IRNA announced that two "agents of international imperialism" were arrested after an unsuccessful attempt to hijack an airliner travelling from Tehran to Tabriz 10 November.

Saudi Oil Message — A message from Saudi King Fahd to President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed Saudi Arabia's desire for greater collaboration with Iran on OPEC issues and requested Iran's support for a satisfactory pricing policy, Tehran radio reported. The message, which was delivered by the Saudi charge d'affaires 10 November, also expressed the two countries' "unanimity" of views concerning oil and OPEC, the radio said.

Agreement With France — France and Iran will shortly sign an agreement on the settlement of the financial dispute which has hindered the normalization of their relations, the French foreign minister disclosed in an 11 November television interview cited by Paris radio. He refused to make any connection between the normalization of French-Iranian relations and the possible release of more French hostages in Lebanon.

Syria and Lebanon

Release of French Hostages — Two French hostages released by their captors in Lebanon were handed over to French officials at the Syrian Foreign Ministry in Damascus 11 November, Damascus radio reported, adding that the French envoys expressed France's appreciation and gratitude for Syria's "great efforts and effective assistance" to secure the hostages' release. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' acknowledged that France's political stand was a "catalytic" factor in securing the hostages' release, and he said a close reading of the EEC statement confirms that the European view on Syria "does not agree and is not compatible with British claims." Syria distinguishes between Britain's "anti-Syrian" stand and the stands of the other European states, Al-Shar' said, and when the Europeans declare that they do not intend to sell arms to Syria, they know that the latter "never" imports arms from Western countries anyway. A Damascus radio report on the EEC measures likewise cited the view of "observers" that the Thatcher government failed to persuade the Europeans to take the measures it hoped for, adding that this follows statements by several Western officials that Syria is unconnected with international terrorism and that it plays and important and basic role in the Middle East.

In Lebanon, the Organization of Revolutionary Justice said it had decided to release the two Frenchmen after "promises" made by the French Government concerning its demands, according to AFP.

Soviet Visitors in Damascus — Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas received visiting Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy and an accompanying delegation 10 November, Damascus radio noted, adding that they discussed cooperation between their two armies.

Lebanon Camps War — The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said eight people were killed in Amal-Palestinian fighting around Burj al-Barajinah 10 November and cited a PFLP report that three people were killed inside the camp by Amal shelling the following day. In remarks cited by Beirut radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri asserted that his movement seeks an immediate and

final cease-fire with the Palestinians, but he reaffirmed a number of Amal demands and stressed that only Amal is allowed to carry weapons and maintain security in southern Lebanon.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak swore in the new cabinet under Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi 12 November, MENA reported. According to a presidential decree broadcast by Cairo radio 11 November, the majority of ministers retained their portfolios, including the four deputy prime ministers. Muhammad 'Ali al-Razzaz was appointed finance minister replacing Mahmud Salah Hamid who was named governor of the Central Bank with the rank of deputy prime minister, MENA reported. Outgoing Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti was elected speaker of the Consultative Council, the agency noted.

In an interview with Cairo radio 10 November, Prime Minister Sidqi affirmed that subsidies for basic commodities will continue and his government will try to administer them more efficiently.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Mordekhay Vanunu was recently transferred to a regular prison, IDF radio disclosed, adding that "senior sources" said the location of the prison is "sensitive." He will probably be charged with espionage, but not with treason, Jerusalem radio reported. As for Britain's request for an explanation of how Vanunu was transferred to Israel, a senior official cited *by Davar said Israel does not intend to explain this, though he* emphasized that Vanunu was not kidnapped on British territory.

Shamir on Leftists — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described members of the delegation which held talks with PLO members in Romania as "pro-PLO traitors," Jerusalem radio reported 12 November.

Haniyah Deportation — The High Court of Justice issued a temporary order preventing the IDF from implementing its expulsion order against *Al-Sha'b* editor Akram Haniyah, according to Jerusalem radio.

Libya

In response to EEC sanctions against Syria, the Foreign Liaison Bureau announced 11 November that Libya will halt weapons imports from EEC countries and called on other Arab countries to follow its example, Tripoli radio reported. The EEC's "anti-Arab measures" were another example of "submitting to U.S. orders," according to a JANA commentary cited by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Foreign Minister Kamil Hasan Mansur denied that Libya bombed and shelled areas of northern Chad, in 11 November remarks cited by Libreville Africa No 1 radio. The minister also rebutted allegations that Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei is under detention in Libya, AFP reported 10 November.

According to a Libyan official cited by KUNA, Libya and Tunisia made progress in the second round of talks to resolve a dispute which followed the August 1985 departure of thousands of Tunisian workers.

Algeria

A Constantine Governorate statement broadcast by Algiers radio 10 November accused "subversive elements" of exploiting "secondary issues" to incite riots in the city during recent days. The statement urged all students to return to classes and stressed that the authorities will "stand firm" against attempts to undermine public order.

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Fatah's Khalaf on Syrian Ties, Camps War
JN1011114 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
8 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Report on interview with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, by 'Abd al-Majid al-Bijar; date not given]

[Text] Tunis — In a comprehensive interview with *Al-Ittihad*, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, affirmed that the PLO and Fatah are prepared to meet with Syrian officials. He declared: "Our hands are extended to Damascus, particularly since it is the target of a big plot which it cannot confront if it is hitting the PLO."

In his interview Abu Iyad said 'Arafat will be returning to Tunisia. He asserted that it is necessary to halt the "camps war" in Lebanon. He emphasized that Palestinian weapons in Lebanon are not directed against any Lebanese citizen but are intended to be used to defend the camps and against Israel. He indicated that there is a trend to hold a meeting between Fatah and the PFLP. He supported the abrogation of the Amman agreement because it removes the obstacles in the way of Palestinian national unity.

When asked what is new in Palestinian-Syrian relations Abu Iyad answered: We made several overtures to Syria directly through the Syrian and Palestinian intelligence services, and indirectly through Arab — particularly Algerian — and Soviet mediators. We believe that just as Syria was able to find a common denominator for meeting with those who were once spies for Israel (he means Eli Hubayqah, former commander of the Lebanese forces), it is equally capable of finding a common denominator with us. Regrettably, however, there is a group that was obstructing such a meeting because it had an interest in doing so.

He added: Syria has lost several opportunities. In any case, our hands are extended toward Syria. We are fully prepared to meet with the Syrians, either on the PLO or on the Fatah level. We know Syria's positive and negative roles in strengthening or undermining Palestinian national unity. Syria is now the target of a big plot that began with Britain's severance of relations with Syria followed by the withdrawal of the U.S. and Canadian ambassadors. Shultz' remarks confirm that such a plot does indeed exist. However, Syria cannot confront such a plot while it is simultaneously hitting the PLO. Therefore there must be reconciliation efforts, otherwise the plot that we should all be confronting will become larger. We have stretched our hand to Syria and that hand is still stretched so that we can build natural relations unblemished by any feelings of rancor, particularly the rancor of the group that has an interest in having us in a state of permanent conflict with Syria.

Asked about the camps war and the reasons for its continuation, Abu Iyad said: The plot against the camps began when "some people" persuaded the Amal and the Israelis that the Amal can protect the Israeli border against Palestinian and Lebanese fedayeen attacks, and that the Amal can assume responsibility for security in southern Lebanon. Consequently, they decided to drive the Palestinians out of southern Lebanon on the pretext that they are "troublesome elements." They believed that by striking at the refugee camps in Beirut they can ensure that the situation in the camps in Southern Lebanon will stabilize in their favor.

Abu Iyad added: Under the slogan of preventing the displacement of the Palestinians our fighters fought in defense of the camps. Every Palestinian who left Lebanon has returned. We brought the weapons back to Lebanon in order to defend ourselves, and so that the Sabra and Shatila massacres will not be repeated. However, everyone must know, including the Amal, that our weapons in Lebanon are not directed against the Amal or any Lebanese, but are intended to be used for our self-defense and against the Israeli enemy. Now we have a new strategy for defending the camps, and that is that they all fight simultaneously when any one of them is attacked. Amal's plan is to hit one camp after the other. Therefore, I say that the camps war must cease.

Answering a question on Palestinian-Jordanian relations in light of the latest speech by King Husayn of Jordan, Abu Iyad said: I personally was among those who held the greatest reservations on the Amman agreement. However, I succumbed to the will of the majority and acquiesced to the agreement. Now it appears that what was required was not an agreement, but another agreement that makes Jordan the representative of the Palestinian people. That is what one understands from the speech by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in which he supported a suspension of the coordination between Jordan and the PLO, while at the same time he affirmed that the Amman agreement continues to be in force. If the agreement is frozen at present then it should be abrogated. The prevailing sentiment is to have it abrogated when the PNC convenes because its abrogation will eliminate the obstacles to Palestinian national unity and open the way for a dialogue with the other Palestinian organizations, and even with some of the Arab leaders who believe that we have lost by concluding such an agreement, and with the Soviet Union which viewed the agreement as a stab directed agaist us.

Referring to King Husayn's speech Abu Iyad declared: It has some positive aspects. The five principles mentioned in it are a blow to Zayd al-Rifa'i's policy, and therefore we view it as a positive speech. However, if it was merely a tactic to undermine Palestinian national unity then our reply is that no one can obstruct the progress toward such unity.

In his interview with *Al-Ittihad* Abu Iyad disclosed that five Palestinian organizations will meet during the last week of November 1986 in either Aden or Algiers. They will be joined by approximately 50 independent Palestinian figures, representatives of popular unions, and PLO members. They will discuss the abrogation of the Amman agreement, Palestinian relations with Jordan, Syria, and Egypt; the situation in the occupied territory; the armed struggle; the Jordanian development plan; and setting a date for a PNC meeting.

Abu Iyad added that there is an inclination to hold a meeting between Fatah and the PFLP, which has agreed in principle to such a meeting in order to discuss all of the problems in depth. If the meeting should succeed and the PFLP joins, then the road is paved to convening the PNC.

Asked about relations between the PLO and Tunisia and the

reason for Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] long absence from Tunis, Abu Iyad asserted that Tunisia never interfered in Palestinian affairs. However, Abu Iyad admitted that there were some mistakes and negative practices, and some Palestinians were prevented from entering Tunisia, but the ban was for a short time that did not exceed 2 weeks.

Abu Iyad said: The PLO leadership voluntarily adopted measures such as the handing over of the "fighters' camp" and the reduction, and then the removal of the military presence in Tunisia because we believe the fighers must be there close to the occupied territory. Now our presence in Tunisia is on the political, diplomatic, and information levels. As for Abu 'Ammar, it is not true that he will not be returning to Tunisia. Abu 'Ammar is greatly respected and admired in Tunisia, and when he visits Tunisia the VIP room is opened for him. He does not need an official invitation to visit Tunisia for it hosts the headquarters of the PLO. We shall be seeing 'Arafat in Tunisia soon. However, there are those who want to undermine relations between the PLO and Tunisia.

Praises Bucharest Meeting

JN111918 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has made the following statement about the Romania meeting:

The meeting in Romania has revealed those who reject and those who accept peace. We hail the courage of those who left [Israel] to meet with the PLO and those who could not, those who announced their positive stands toward Palestinian rights, knowing that prison is awaiting them. However, they took this step for the sake of peace after growing tired of the war they were forced into by the Israeli Government, which is backed by the United States.

We hope support for such a step will grow so peace will prevail in the region. The Palestinian people are asking for the simplest rights recognized for all peoples of the world — rights of finding a national identity through self-determination and an independent state.

PLO Source on PFLP Statement on Bucharest Talks

JN111901 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Statement by PLO "responsible information source;" date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The PFLP has issued a statement condemning the meeting between PLO members and Jewish figures and functionaries in Bucharest, the Romanian capital, last week. The PFLP considered this meeting a normalization step and a concession by the PLO to imperialist and reactionary circles. In response to the PFLP statement and to explain the Bucharest meeting, we note the following points:

1. We in the PLO have relied during this meeting on successive PNC sessions which stressed the importance of relations and coordination with progressive Jewish forces inside the occupied territory and those struggling against Zionism as an ideology and practice. We did not depart from this framework as far as we know or within our understanding of these resolutions. Moreover, perhaps we were more careful than the PFLP and its Political Bureau believe. This is so because we know very well that we in the PLO and Fatah are responsible before the Palestinian people and history, which are irresponsibly being tampered with by others.

2. We held intensive consultations and consulted with the concerned parties in our occupied land and other places. They were all of the opinion that any results reached by the meeting would be useful, important, and necessary and that all those who come to this meeting support the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Who are these forces described by the PFLP as Zionists? They are forces which also believe in and call for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

3. The statement of the PFLP Political Bureau says the PNC sessions talked about democratic and progressive Jewish forces inside the occupied territory. We wish to ask: Who are these forces? Are they invisible forces seen only by our comrades in the PFLP or are they visible forces which can be seen and evaluated by any concerned party, especially our kinfolk in the occupied homeland, and especially those who respect democracy and our right as a Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of a democratic state.

4. Normalization is a new word in the Arab political dictionary. It is a word which was used by Al-Sadat to suit his treasonous objectives. We do not believe the PFLP is serious in talking about normalization or else we would accuse this Front of being politically shortsighted and of being unable to understand things clearly. This is so because normalization is achieved when two parties agree to break the barriers between them and when they begin dialogue, visits, and economic, cultural, social, and political dealings to break these barriers.

We do not believe the PFLP wanted to say all this about the Bucharest meeting in which the Jewish party wanted to violate the decision of its parliament stipulating the imprisonment of anyone contacting the PLO and in which the PLO wanted to deepen conflict on the front of the Zionist enemy in favor of the forces which are beginning to recognize the PLO both realistically and ideologically.

The sorting out of democratic and progressive forces is not something that only the PFLP has the right to do. Rather, it is the right of all strugglers, especially strugglers inside the occupied territory.

5. We wish to ask the PFLP Political Bureau a particular question so talk will not seem pointless: What is the great service this meeting offers to imperialism and reactionarism? Does the Front believe imperialism is clapping about this meeting and is very happy about it? Well, let our comrades know then that we have heard nothing of that sort and that imperialism is not concerned about this meeting. In fact, it did not comment or

talk about it. Imperialist circles could have been worried about Israel's anxiety and not about the meeting taking place or not.

We ask our comrades in the PFLP to fear God and to have a good knowledge of things; or else they might have to deal with matters less significant than this, whether they were asked to or not. In the latter case, can we call this normalization?

'Arafat Pledges To 'Escalate' PLO Resistance

JN061214 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has urged the United Nations to ensure that the UNIFIL troops protect the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon because these camps are administered by the United Nations through UNRWA, and also because some of the camps lie in the region where UNIFIL troops are stationed in southern Lebanon.

In a statement to the French weekly magazine *Paris Match* published today, 'Arafat said there are 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon and no one can liquidate them. He pointed to the Palestinian forces participating with the Lebanese in resisting the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon. 'Arafat explained he has no intention of returning to Lebanon unless he receives an official invitation from the Lebanese Government to pay such a visit.

The Palestinian leader said a just, comprehenisve peaceful settlement cannot be achieved in the Middle East if it ignores five million Palestinians. He asserted that all Palestinians in the occupied territories and in exile unanimously support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In his statement, 'Arafat pledged to escalate the Palestinian resistance operations against Israeli military targets in the occupied Arab territories. He said: Through resistance, we will confront the Israeli occupation wherever it is present. 'Arafat affirmed his rejection of terrorism and kidnappings, pointing out that the Palestinians are strugglers for the sake of freedom and for the liberation of their lands.

Klibi Discusses EC Sanctions Against Syria

LD120928 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League Secretary General, has issued a statement on the resolutions adopted by the EC against Syria at its meeting in London that said the statement endorsed by the EC foreign ministers took into consideration the premise of solidarity more than the requirements of objectivity. We do not believe that the measures agreed upon are justified, especially after the accusation was directed toward the Israeli Mosad in relation to the failed aggression at London airport and also in relation to an operation which took place recently in Britain.

In order to remove any ambiguities that might surround relations between the two groups, we express the hope that the EC will reconsider its decision. And because we agree with the EC on the importance of maintaining dialogue and cooperation between our two groups, we warned — our message addressed to the EC foreign ministers on 6 November also clearly explains this — and we continue to warn that these measures are conducive to poisoning the atmosphere of Arab-European relations. Therefore, we expect from the European side their abolition at the earliest opportunity.

Saudi Arabia To Abide by Production Quotas

LD072325 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Answering a question by an SPA correspondent concerning reports by news agencies that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will increase its oil production, Acting Petroleum Minister Hisham Nazir affirmed that the Kingdom will abide by its production quota decided by OPEC until the end of the current year. His excellency added that it is certain that reaching the proposed price, which is $18 per barrel, will only be achieved if all members of the organization abide by their production quotas. He said that the Saudi Government is currently conducting contacts with oil-producing states outside OPEC to request their cooperation to achieve success [words indistinct], and it is hoping for a response from these states that will help bring stability to the oil markets.

Algeria Reiterates Support for Price Fixing

LD111227 Algiers APS in English 1129 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 11/11/86 (APS) — The 79th OPEC conference held last October in Geneva, recommended in one of its official resolutions, the return to a system of fixed prices as soon as possible and the defence of a better organization of production. In this context, Saudi Arabia has called for a meeting of the ministerial committee on prices in order to fix a minimum level which will be applicable by the beginning of next year and below which the member countries should not export their oil.

The committee which includes oil ministers of Kuwait, Libya, and Ecuador will meet Friday in Quito, (Ecuador).

Algeria reiterates its support to this initiative aimed at reaching as soon as possible an agreement that will enable the implementation of the new structure of prices from 1 January 1987. It expresses the hope that the OPEC committee on prices will reach a recommendation that goes along with the policy envisaged by the organization.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Cited on Raising Oil Price

LD111341 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1033 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By Shamil Khairi]

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Nov (KUNA) — Oil minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa al-'Athbi said today that the meeting of the OPEC Tripartite Pricing Committee which he will chair next Friday in Ecuador is to implement an agreement between the leaders of the GCC to raise the price of oil to $18 a barrel.

He told KUNA before his departure for Ecuador that "the meeting seeks to put into force an agreement reached between the servant of the two holy places, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the amir of Kuwait and the other leaders of the GCC countries to fix the price of oil at $18 a barrel in response to a Saudi proposal." [passage omitted]

Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa said that the committee, which also includes the Libyan and the Ecuadoran oil ministers in its membership, "will do its utmost to achieve this objective of implementing the agreement between the leaders of the GCC with the cooperation of other OPEC member-countries."

He pointed out that the committee "has left the door open to all oil ministers of the 13 member-countries of the organization to participate in the meeting which will last for 2 days if they wish it to do so."

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa said that the committee will discuss "only" the Saudi proposal concerning the means to fix the price of oil at the level of $18 a barrel.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Leaves on Visit to Europe

JN100950 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0852 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Nov (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Manama for Europe today on a private visit. He was seen off by Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the heir apparent and commander in chief of the Defense Force; the ministers; and officials.

The Bahraini amir issued a decree entrusting the heir apparent with the prime minister's tasks during his absence abroad.

KUWAIT

Paper Sees U.S. 'Deal' as 'Major Turning Point'

JN101546 Kuwaiti AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "U.S. Deals and Red Lines"]

[Text] Few things in the Middle East seem to be steady, and they too can change very fast. It has become clear that there is a big game going on with great political significance.

After the release of David Jacobsen, the president of the American University of Beirut [as published], it has become clear there is a secret deal between the United States and Iran that circumvents all regional facts and situations. This deal undermines fundamental ethics, values, and rules.

Self-interest alone prompted the United States to adopt a new and cheap marketing policy in an attempt to create understandings and concepts which undermine all the traditional stands and statements issued by the U.S. Administration, that is, not to interfere and stay neutral on the Iraq-Iran war.

The U.S. arms deals with Iran in exchange for one or two hostages are considered a major turning point in the regional conflict. This situation goes beyond the traditional limits and presents new options as criteria to decide destinies, draw up borders, and alter entities.

The United States has placed itself face to face with those who believe their support for Iran and its war against fraternal Iraq is within the framework of the confrontation with the Israeli enemy. The United States has shown its cards and placed itself in the service of the war and, more precisely, in the service of the party that tries to prolong the war and expand its flames despite Washington's slogans and recommendations.

This new U.S. stand has not surprised or astonished us, although it is considered by U.S. military and political experts to be a major departure from the announced U.S. interests. What is surprising is that the United States, Israel, and some countries which supply Iran with arms meet at the same point despite their different orders, objectives, and contradictory interests.

If Israel and the United States are participating in the same game against the Arabs, then it is no longer acceptable for other countries in the region to continue their support and assistance to Iran in its war against Iraq.

Circumstances, realities, and equations have changed. We do not want the miniature Arab situation in Lebanon to get linked in one way or another with the quick succession of events in the region, which nowadays assume the form of wars, confrontations, and liquidations among factions or rivals, engaged in internecine fighting, at the expense of the fateful cause — the Palestinian cause and the occupied Arab territories.

From this premise, we inist on the adoption of new policies and stands that are in line with the existing equations in the Arab Gulf and the Middle East. It has become evident, in light of the current equations, that there are trends to define new red lines so it can be said later that the battlefield is within these red lines, while all signs and tangible facts will confirm that the course of the war and developments against the Arabs goes beyond these red lines.

Planning Minister Returns, Discusses Development

LD112212 Kuwait KUNA in English 1649 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 11 (KUNA) — Minister of Planning Muhammad Sulayman 'Ali Tuesday returned home from Jordan where he attended the conference on development, which was convened between November 8-10.

Pointing out that the conference adopted a new approach, the minister told KUNA that the well prepared meeting discussed and objectively criticized the Jordanian development plan, adding that the 5-year plan will yield positive results.

The minister said that development problems in the Arab world have to be approached from an integral point, that is he said, development plans have to be on complementary bases. Kuwaiti and Jordanian potentials could be integrated to reach an economic integration, the minister clarified.

Sayyid 'Ali, who arrived in Amman last Friday, conferred here with King Husayn, the Jordanian heir apparent and minister of planning. He also met with Premier Zayd al-Rifa'i to whom he conveyed a message from H.H. the Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

Sudanese Leader Arrives on 3-Day Visit

LD111024 Kuwait KUNA in English 0928 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 11 (KUNA) — Head of the Sudanese Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani arrived here Tuesday on a three-day visit to Kuwait. Al-Mirghani and the accompanying delegation were received at the airport by H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Sabah, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the

ministers and senior Kuwaiti officials.

The Sudanese president was in Baghdad on a official visit to Iraq.

Holds Talks With Amir

LD121031 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] At 1000 this morning, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, visited the amir at Al-Sif Palace where the official talks were held between them.

The minister of Amiri court affairs announced that the talks focused on the Arab scene, the brotherly relations between the two sister countries, and the means of improving them, as well as the bilateral cooperation for the benefit of their two peoples.

Official Discusses Security, Deportation Measures

JN101614 Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Nov 86 p 9

[Interview with Brigadier General Muhammad al-Qabandi, assistant under secretary for police affairs in the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, by Hana' al-Nuri in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Nuri] How do you view the security situation in the country and how cooperative are the citizens with the police force?

[Al-Qabandi] The security situation at present is stable. The crime rate is low, and cooperation between the police and the citizens reduces the various types of crimes, including those related to terrorism. I have always said terrorism is an international phenomenon that cannot be fully eradicated. However, it can be limited through vigilance and by taking preventive measures against it. We in Kuwaiti fight all kinds of crimes, including acts of terrorism. There has been noticeable cooperation between the citizens and the security men, especially during crises and major events that threatened the country's security. The citizens were offering to sacrifice themselves for Kuwait's sake. This shows how dear their country is to them — a country which has given them much. I repeat: Cooperation between the citizens and the security men limits all crimes that are aimed at spreading destruction and killing innocent people.

[Al-Nuri] The authorities have stripped some people of their citizenship. On what bases are these measures taken?

[Al-Qabandi] Yes, some people were stripped of their Kuwaiti citizenship. Those who do not respect this document, who do not pledge allegiance to the country, and who do not appreciate the love and respect this country has given them are not fit to belong to it. Those who submitted false papers to the citizenship department, those who obtained their citizenship by false methods, and those who committed crimes against Kuwait had their citizenship scratched.

[Al-Nuri] Are you going to continue the policy of deporting suspect elements and those whose presence is not desirable from the point of view of security? How many people have been deported so far?

[Al-Qabandi] The deportation process is continuing. This policy will continue until we reach the point where we achieve security and safety for this land and its inhabitants. Any person about whom we have information that he is threatening the country's security will be deported. Anyone who contravenes the laws of this land must be expelled from it. Last year 26,898 persons were deported. They were of various nationalities and some of them were deported based on a court ruling.

[Al-Nuri] What is the basis for deportation? Is there a comprehensive, accurate investigation of a person before he is deported?

[Al-Qabandi] We do not deport anybody before an accurate investigation is made and before we obtain well-documented information. [passage omitted]

[Al-Nuri] Some people claim that their deportation was ordered because there were personal differences and bad feelings between them and a police officer or another citizen who had threatened them with deportation.

[Al-Qabandi] This is absolutely untrue. Anyone who feels he was a victim of bias and hatred and that he was deported as a result of personal differences with certain persons must prove his claims. As I said, a person cannot be deported unless there is reason for his deportation. As for the excesses of certain security men, we do not approve of them here in the Interior Ministry. The offices of the ministry officials — the minister, the under secretary, and the governors — are open to citizens' complaints. I tell you that the process of deportation goes through many stages and is supervised by many officials. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Minister on October Revolution, USSR Relations

EA102026 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] This evening a political symposium was held at the People's Police Officers' Club to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of the interior, delivered a speech before a gathering of officers and workers at the Interior Ministry on the historic importance of the October Revolution and the qualitative change it represented in the international arena. Brother Al-Siyayli said that talking about this revolution means talking about a new world of fraternity, friendship, equality, social justice, and the firm principled struggle against imperialism, reaction, the arms race, and the militarization of space; a world in which peace prevails and the threat of nuclear war is eliminated forever. He expressed his pride at the level achieved by relations with the USSR and all the socialist countries. He stressed that Yemeni-Soviet relations are close and deep, strengthened by organic cohesiveness through the forward march of the two revolutions.

In the course of his speech, he referred to the support given by

the USSR to our people in their struggle against colonialism and for the achievement of national independence. He said the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1970 between the two countries represented the highest level and form of struggle relations linking them.

Other lectures at the symposium stressed the historical importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which has brought mankind into a new age.

SAUDI ARABIA

Air Defense Chief Satisfied With Visit to France

LD111205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0913 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (SPA) — Prince Major General Khalid ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, commander of the Air Defense Forces,expressed his full satisfaction with the results of the visit he paid to France, which lasted 1 week, at the invitation of the French Ministry of Defense.

Prince Khalid ibn Sultan indicated that his visit enabled him to contact French military officials and acquaint himself with the implementation of contracts already signed with France, as well as reviewing the latest French achievements in the armament field.

Khalid ibn Sultan arrived in Paris last Monday. He had talks with a number of French military officials. He also visited about 30 Saudi pilots who are being trained in France.

The prince expressed his satisfaction with the training of Saudi pilots. He pointed out the big interest expressed by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the training of Saudi pilots in France.

UAE

Official Urges Soviet Aid in Ending Gulf War

NC101739 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Mahdan Ibn Muhammad has called on the Soviet Union to support and back the GCC's efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war in order to achieve international stability and security.

During a meeting tonight with Soviet Ambassador Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov, the shaykh said the major countries, particularly the two great powers, must act to strengthen efforts to stop this war and to support negotiations to solve the dispute peacefully. The shaykh referred to the role played by the UAE and the other GCC states, and their constant efforts to achieve this aim, acknowledging that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran conflict will affect stability and security in the region, in addition to the problems it is causing the world economy.

Minister Views Gulf War, Regional Relations

PM111105 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Nov 86 pp 38, 39

[Interview with the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi by *Al-Hawadith* New York correspondent; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: During your meeting with George Shultz, he told you that "expansion of the war zone threatens fundamental U.S. interests." Are there any U.S. guarantees to prevent the Iraq-Iran war from spreading to the neighboring countries in the Gulf?

Al-Nu'aymi: What we want is for all countries to say not just that the expansion of the war zone threatens their interests, but that the war itself is threatening the interests of the countries of the region and the interests of all world countries. This is all that we want from everybody, including the disputing parties in the war. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: The United States says it is making efforts to stop the countries in its camp from supplying Iran with arms; do you think the United States is doing enough in this respect?

Al-Nu'aymi: This war has entered its 7th year and is still continuing; a war does not go on except with arms, and arms are available to both sides.

Al-Hawadith: Then what is the real stand of the two superpowers, which claim they want to stop this war, although the flow of arms does not stop?

Al-Nu'aymi: We see in the two superpowers' stands positive aspects and noticeable progress to stop this war, which has actually become a threat to their interests.

Al-Hawadith: How do you view the Soviet role on the level of the Gulf, in general, and the Iraq-Iran war, on the one hand, and on the level of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the UAE, after the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, on the other?

Al-Nu'aymi: The Soviet Union, as a superpower, plays a constructive role in many international issues. With respect to Arab issues, the Soviet Union has its distinctive role, but as a superpower it also has its own interests, and therefore, we Arabs and Gulf people should deal with it from this angle.

Al-Hawadith: What do you mean by that?

Al-Nu'aymi: To deal with countries in the same manner as they deal with us; so far, the Soviet presence in the Gulf is limited, and we hope this presence will be a factor of stability and peace in the Gulf region. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: What is your assessment of Syria's stand toward Iran?

Al-Nu'aymi: Syria's relations with Iran are cordial, developed, and good. We hope these relations will be exploited to serve Arab causes, security, and stability in the Gulf.

Al-Hawadith: Do you regard Syria's support of Iran as a negative role that does no good for the Gulf region and its interests?

Al-Nu'aymi: We hope the role of all Arab countries will be a positive one, primarily aimed at maintaining Arab security, and the higher Arab interest will be represented in each Arab country's relations with other countries. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Do you think that recent Iranian threats have taken a new form which could threaten the future of the region as a whole?

Al-Nu'aymi: Since the war broke out, we have been dealing with this matter so that the GCC states will be responsible for maintaining their security and stability; these states do not accept any threats from anywhere. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Who is behind what you called the OPEC conspiracy?

Al-Nu'aymi: I believe the OPEC conspiracy is an international one, its first objective being the destruction of countries which provide aid, especially in support of the Palestinian cause and other just causes such as the cause of South Africa and Namibia. The existence of OPEC with its economic capabilities might have disturbed some parties, in particular those who think with an old imperialist mentality. This conspiracy was created and executed by those who have interests, and we hope the OPEC countries will reunite their ranks and reorganize so as to maintain the interests of their peoples and be able to exist and continue, because the future is theirs. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Iran says it will not stop the war until it topples the regime in Iraq. Is this the only objective behind Iran's continuation of the war?

Al-Nu'aymi: It is basicallly unacceptable and unreasonable for a country to call for the toppling of a regime in another country. The Iraqi regime's existence is based on the will of the Iraqi people, and no one can topple that .

Al-Hawadith: What happened to the issue of the three islands, and will this question take a back seat at this stage because the war is continuing in the region? Or have you discussed this subject with Iran during the recent period?

Al-Nu'aymi: The matter of these islands has been referred to the Arab League and has become an Arab responsibility; we have also referred it to the United Nations.

Al-Hawadith: Let us return to what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said during his meeting with GCC ministers. Shultz said: "Effective cooperation in combating terrorism has become an urgent matter." How far are you ready to cooperate with the United States in the field of combating terrorism?

Al-Nu'aymi: If what is meant by terrorism is the killing of innocent people, of women and children, and killing for no purpose or point, we do not accept this; in fact, we reject it completely. But if what is being said about terrorism refers to the defense of rights by those who have rights, then we do not accept that definition of terrorism. [passage omitted]

YAR

Soviet Official Concludes 5-Day Visit, Departs

JN101429 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR, who is also a member of the Soviet friendship societies with foreign countries, left Sanaa today after a 5-day visit to the YAR. In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said he was happy with the good results of the YAR-USSR friendship week, which was a resounding success. The Soviet official said that during a tour of Hajjah and Hudaydah Provinces and some of their rural areas, he was impressed by the high level of development in all spheres.

Kipshakbayev said he had gained excellent impressions from his visit to the YAR and had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the accomplishments after the 26 September Revolution.

The Soviet official also expressed satisfaction with the work of the YAR-USSR Friendship Society which promotes the friendship between the two friendly countries. [passage omitted]

Al-Iryani Confers With USSR Ambassador in Sanaa

JN101902 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Anatoliy Filev and discussed bilateral relations with him.

Sidqi Interviewed on Subsidies, Opposition

NC101449 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Interview with Prime Minister-Designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi by Cairo Radio Correspondent Mahmud al-Warraq on 10 November; place not given — recorded]

[Text] ['Atif Sidqi] Egypt's problems are well known. We hope, God willing, that we will be able to solve them and thus bring all our people the greatest possible degree of prosperity.

[Mahmud al-Warraq] Your Excellency, you have obviously been involved in the control of our national administration, and this will give you greater scope to assess the work of the ministries. Your Excellency, what plans do you have for those ministries where there has been some incompetence?

[Sidqi] Actually, as chairman of the Central Auditing Agency, I have been able to form a fairly complete picture of most problems found in the administrative system and in state-owned companies. We will spare no effort, and will not be slow in seeking answers to all these problems.

[Al-Warraq] Do you have any specific ideas on subsidies?

[Sidqi] Those with low incomes have a right to subsidies, and this question has already been studied. The economic committee that I had the honor to chair for 6 years in the Consultative Council has some practical ideas on this. In no way are they a trend toward abolishing subsidies, but we do have ideas on how to administer them correctly and to ensure that they reach those who deserve them. Naturally, the new government will deal with this point, which is currently under consideration. We hope that God will allow us to come up with the right answers. I am one of those who believes that the future is not gloomy, as some people portray it. On the contrary, it is bright. I am an eternal optimist.

[Al-Warraq] A question on the opposition: Will there be channels of communication between the new cabinet and the opposition parties?

[Sidqi] Have those channels ever been closed?

[Al-Warraq] No, I mean will their number increase?

[Sidqi] The channels are there. His excellency the president occasionally receives the leaders of the opposition parties, particularly at important times for the nation. I do not think he does this, I mean...[Sidqi changes thought] he does it out of conviction and out of his belief that the opposition has a role and position in the democratic system. God willing, we will not lag far behind the example set in this field by his excellency the president.

Sidqi Confers With Prospective Ministers

NC111230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister-Designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi conferred with prospective members of his new cabinet at NDP Headquarters this afternoon. The candidates are: Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Dr Yusuf Wali, Dr Amal 'Uthman, Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, Eng Sulayman Mutawalli, Eng Mahir Abazah, Eng Dr Jamal al-Sayyid, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Safwat al-Sharif, Eng 'Isam Radi, Zaki Badr, Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahab, Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, Dr 'Ali al-Sayyid, and Dr Ahmad Haykal.

The group also includes: Dr Fathi Surur, who was offered the portfolio of education and scientific research; Dr Muhammad Ahmad Mahjub, who was offered the Awqaf Ministry; Dr Ahmad Salamah, the prospective minister of local government; Dr Muhammad Raghib Duwaydar, who is up for the post of health minister; 'Isam 'Abd al-Haq, candidate for the post of manpower minister; 'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid Bishay, would-be minister of emigration affairs; Dr Jalal Abu al-Dhahab, the prospective minister of tourism; Yusri Mustafa, would-be minister of economy; Dr Muhammad al-Razzaz, candidate for finance minister; and Dr 'Adil 'Izz, who is up for office of minister of supply. The extended meeting between Dr 'Atif Sidqi and the members [as received] of his new cabinet lasted 30 minutes.

New Cabinet Listed

NC111804 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a presidential decree on the formation of the new Cabinet. Here is the text:

The president of the Republic, after reviewing the Constitution, has decreed the following appointments:

Article one: Dr 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Article two: Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production;

Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister;

Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation;

Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation.

Article three: Dr Amal 'Abd al-Rahim 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and social affairs;

Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi, minister of housing, utilities, and new urban complexes;

Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs;

Councillor Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah, minister of justice;

Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport;

Muhammad Mahir 'Uthman Abazah, minister of electricity and energy;

Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production;

Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council;

Muhammad safwat al-Sharif, minister of information;

'Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid Radi, minister of irrigation;

Muhammad Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry;

'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources;

Dr 'Atif Muhammad Muhammad 'Ubayd, minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development;

Dr Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council;

Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Maqsud Haykal, minister of culture;

Fu'ad 'Abd al-Latif Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation;

Zaki Mustafa Badr, minister of interior;

Dr Muhammad Jalal al-Din Abu al-Dhahab, minister of supply and internal trade;

Dr 'Adil 'Abd al-Hamid 'Izz, minister of state for scientific research;

Dr muhammad Raghib Duwaydar, minister of health;

Dr Yusri 'Ali Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade;

Dr Ahmad Salamah Muhammad, minister of local government;

Dr Ahmad Fathi Surur, minister of education;

Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Razzaz, minister of finance;

Dr Muhammad 'ali Mahjub, minister of Awqaf;

'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid Bishay, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad;

'Asim 'Abd al-Haq Salih, minister of manpower and training.

Article four: This decree is to be published in the *Official Gazette*.

Signed: Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Issued at the president's office on Tuesday, 9 Rabi' al-Awwal 1407 of the Hegira, corresponding to 11 November 1986.

New Cabinet Members Sworn In

NC120723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 Nov (MEMA) — The members of the new cabinet, led by Dr 'Atif Sidqi, took their oath of office before President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Presidential Palace in 'Abidn this morning. The ceremony was also attended by Ra'uf As'ad, secretary general of the presidency; Staff Major General Hasan al-Akhras, chief aide-de-camp; and Nur al-Din Farghal, chief secretary of the presidency. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Holds First Meeting

NC120738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has chaired the first meeting of the new cabinet. The session was held after the members of the government were sworn in before the president at 'Abidin Palace. It should be noted that Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, is currently abroad.

Mubarak: Government Change Not 'Sudden'

NC101706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today chaired the meeting of the People's Assembly NDP parliamentary committee. At the beginning of the meeting, the president affirmed that the new session of the People's Assembly is a particularly important one as it will deal with a number of vital issues. We are at a critical stage: Great efforts will be necessary and the people's representatives, those in the majority and those in opposition alike, will have to contribute seriously and objectively if we are to overcome our difficulties and solve the problems facing us, he declared. He said this can be done by commitment to our principles.

The president told the NDP parliamentary committee: "We are facing numerous challenges. We can either keep going or give up. We have to make this choice, for the sake of the future of the people who put their trust in their representatives and for the sake of future generations".

President Mubarak then invited nominations. He remarked that all those present were members of the same party and had to shoulder their responsibilities regardless of the positions which they occupied. Several members then asked to speak and nominated Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub for the post of People's Assembly speaker; Councillor Ahmad Musa and Ihab Muqallid were proposed as deputy speakers.

The members of the NDP parliamentary committee unanimously approved these nominations.

President Mubarak thanked (?Adil) Hammud Dabbur, the former People's Assembly deputy speaker, for his efforts during the

assembly's previous session.

The president offered his best wishes to the new government, under Dr 'Atif Sidqi, on the assumption of its responsibilities. He hoped that it would be successful in fulfilling its task in the service of Egypt. President Mubark affirmed that the change of government was not a sudden decision. He said: "I took care that this change was made at the appropriate time and without prior announcement, so that the government, the economy, and investment activity were able to go on as usual up to the last moment."

The president added: "It is incumbent on us, members of the majority and the opposition, to stand together as one man to support what is right, to concentrate on the issues that directly concern the people, and to rise above partisan and personal differences in order to serve the people's interest." The president urged that all issues be discussed with the utmost frankness in order to achieve the democratic ideal — rule by the people, through the people, for the people.

Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and NDP assistant secretary general and information secretary, stated that during his meeting with the NDP parliamentary committees in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council President Mubarak discussed a number of national issues related to domestic and foreign affairs. During the two meetings, President Mubarak said that our task at this stage is to consolidate the values and rules of national action without any personal consideration, placing the supreme interest above every other factor.

President Mubarak noted that we are currently passing through a critical stage and our economic position is a hard one. He said that an honest approach means that we must present a true picture, and clarify the situation, which calls for an active response from every Egyptian citizen. President Mubarak said: The people have become accustomed to hearing the truth from me. Openness in Egypt's democratic society does not mean frustration or despair. The people have the right to know all the facts so that they may face up to the problems and play a role in finding solutions for them.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak noted during the meeting the changing circumstances that have faced the Egyptian economy recently and stressed that basic efforts must be directed toward confronting the economic problems while adhering to development and raising the citizens' standard of living.

President Mubarak added: The Egyptian people fought colonialism to obtain freedom. The people paid heavily for this freedom, which is life, so we must be committed to this freedom, live it, and preserve it through work, production, and economic reform. He said: This is the power that protects freedom, democracy, and stability. He added: We have all the elements for success. The road is full of hope; the future will be better through determination and [word indistinct].

President Mubarak spoke on the development of the 5-year plan and warned that society and its institutions are not confronting the terible population increase with the necessary seriousness, adding that this problem will have a negative impact on development. He stressed that the population increase, which has reached more than 1.25 million annually, will devour all development efforts. We must confront this increase, he said.

The president called on all sectors to work with the state institutions at all levels. He explained that the government alone cannot achieve economic reform. He said: Every institution and every citizen in Egypt, whether in the governorates, cities, or villages, must be positive and in control. Each should start with his own self and his national conscience, Mubarak said.

Safwat al-Sharif added that President Mubarak called on all citizens to work sincerely and participate seriously in confronting exploitation of the people's livelihood. He stressed that the people must defend their rights, livelihood, and interests and that they are capable of achieving control and tightening it against any exploitation. President Mubarak also stressed that there must be no protection for a corruptor, exploiter, or bribe-taker.

The president then spoke about Egypt's foreign policy. He noted the current negotiations with international bodies and economic institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. He said: We are cooperating within the framework of Egypt's policy to reform its economic course in line with society's needs, limits, and resources. President Mubarak underlined his determination not to harm those in need. He also reviewed Egypt's international relations, including its ties with the two superpowers, which are based on credibility in facing common interests, mutual respect, and respect for national sovereignty and determination.

Safwat al-Sharif then said that President Mubarak mentioned Egypt's relations with its Arab brethren and its efforts on the Palestinian issue, which is dominating Egypt's efforts at the international level and which was the principal issue at the Alexandria talks with Shim'on Peres. President Mubarak referred to the Alexandria talks and Israel's agreement to hold an international conference for peace and the preparatory committee for this conference, which was and continues to be an Arab demand. President Mubarak called for a unified Arab stand and for a Palestinian stand encompassing all Palestinian groups. President Mubarak stressed that Egypt is the key to the decision in the region and is capable of achieving progress for its nation. He said that Egypt's policy stems from its clear strategy, which is based on peace founded on justice without relinquishment of rights.

Safwat al-Sharif added that President Mubarak also noted Egypt's Islamic role, his invitation to attend the Islamic summit, and the message he received from the amir of fraternal Kuwait in this respect. President Mubarak also noted Egypt's international position, the outside world's appreciation for its role, and its influence in the region. He also noted the confidence and understanding extended to him by European leaders during his recent tour of four European countries.

Mubarak Urges Citizens To Aid in Economic Reform

NC101500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) — Following his meeting today with the People's Assembly parliamentary body, president Husni

Mubarak stressed that the economic reform process requires efforts by every Egyptian. He said that the government alone cannot undertake the process of enlightening citizens about their role in the popular control process. President Mubarak added: Economic reform is our future. The people, whether in the villages or towns, must play a role. Every citizen must work and exert his utmost for the good of all and for the future.

Regarding the role of the parties in enlightening the citizens, President Mubarak said: The NDP and all the parties must help enlighten the citizens. If we want prosperity for this country, all the parties must do their part. We must be as one hand and one person during this crisis.

Regarding his assessment of the opposition parties' role at this stage, the president said: All I wish is for every citizen to believe that the Egyptian regime is not only the ruling party but all the parties, and that all the parties and institutions are affected by whatever affects Egypt. Hence, all parties, majority and opposition, must cooperate to solve the national problems.

Replying to a question on the general census underway, President Mubarak called on the citizens to help those conducting the census. He said: We must assist in this effort to determine the true census of Egypt.

Former Minister Appointed Central Bank Governor

NC110924 Cairo MENA in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov. 11 (MENA)—[Passage omitted] President Mubarak issued a republican decree yesterday appointing Dr. Mahmud Salah Hamid, the former finance minister, governor of the Central Bank of Egypt in the grade of deputy prime minister. The president had earlier accepted the resignation of 'Ali Najm who was governor of the C.B.E.

Al-Sharif Says New Government for All Egyptians

NC111640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Safwat al-Sharif, candidate for the post of information minister in the new cabinet and NDP assistant secretary general, has affirmed that the new government will be the government of Egypt and all Egyptians, although it is being formed by the majority party, the NDP. Al-Sharif said that the formation of the cabinet at the headquarters of the NDP clearly signifies that it is the party's cabinet, but he emphasized that once it assumes its duties it will be Egypt's government.

New Cabinet 'Eager' for Dialogue With Public

NC101845 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 10 Nov 86

['Abd al-'Aziz Hammad commentary]

[Text] The public framework within countries having established traditions of abiding by principles and goals decided through free public choice is marked by closely linked actions and a plan of integrated stages. Undoubtedly Egypt, with its long history as a nation and state and its distinguished role and location, is a state of such traditions. Therefore, the new government which is about to take charge of executive actions within our national framework will not proceed from a vacuum. It is, in the words of Prime Minsiter-designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi, a continuation of an era and former governments and policies. Acknowledging the correctness of this practice of carrying forward general principles and goals within the national framework, each stage of this framework imposes specific orientations which are most suitable in dealing with problems. By applying this to the policies and methods expected of the government now being comprised, by reading President Mubarak's address designating the new prime minister, and by reading the prime minister-designate's statements, we can foresee the following prominent orientations in the new government's framework:

1. The new cabinet will not, as may be understood from the first moment, be a mere economic cabinet with the acknowledgement of its need to concentrate on resolving the economic problem. President Mubarak's letter of designation contained assertions regarding, in addition to the economic problem, all the reforms needed in Egyptian society in the fields of education, culture, family planning, medical services, tourism, security, legitimacy, combating bureacracy, and a thorough understanding of the role of the workers. Prime Minister-designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi affirmed this concept in his first press conference when he said: The new cabinet will be a national one that will handle all the problems and issues relating to Egyptian society.

2. If we contemplate the orientation of the new government regarding the economic problem, as it is the most urgent problem now, we will find that the new government is justifiably concerned about this and must mobilize all domestic and external resources to confront the economic situation, encourage national industry, and draw up a well-designed plan to control prices, limit imports, increase exports by defined annual rates, and increase overall agricultural output. All of this is included in the president's instructions to the new government. We can say that increasing the public treasury's revenues through increased production and exports and without inflicting additional burdens on those with limited incomes is the correct and only way to achieve the desired structural reform of the Egyptian economy. This is the way to lower the chronic deficit of the general budget and combat inflation and control prices on one hand, and to lower the deficit in the balance of payments and thus decrease our dependence on foreign countries in importing basic needs on the other. What is noteworthy in this particular point is that Prime Minister-designate Dr 'Atif Sidqi, in his first press conference, expressed optimism about the possibility of the ideal utilization of the Egyptian economy's resources. This optimism does not stem from an illusory sentimentality but from prolonged personal experience in this particular field. The prime minister-designate is known for his academic and scientific experience in the public resources area. He also has a comprehensive grasp of the utilization of all the tools of the economic policy and the difficulties in achieving optimum economic reform.

In our look at the orientation of the new government's action, we are left with the third and last area, regarding the working methods of the ministerial team. It was evident from the first

moment that there is a determination to work in harmony and with team spirit to draw up and implement policies. As was apparent in statements by the Prime Minister-designate, the new cabinet will be eager to keep the bridges of dialogue open to all political forces of society, particularly public opinion, as this is the most important force in democratic societies.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Says Economic Reform Needed

NC110747 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, *Al-Jumhuriyah* examines the responsibilities facing the new government at this point in time. It is taking over at a critical juncture in the course of our national work. Problems have accumulated and obstacles have multiplied, providing any dedicated team of national leaders with a true test. The paper writes that our economic difficulties lie firmly at the root of our current troubles. Thus, sweeping economic reform is essential if the lives of our people are to be improved.

Al-Jumhuriyah notes the fact that in his letter of appointment to Dr 'Atif Sidqi, President Mubarak instructed the new government to make the economy its top priority. The paper also refers to the need for an equitable distribution of burdens in the country.

Al-Mahjub Reelected Speaker of People's Assembly

NC111213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub has been reelected speaker of the People's Assembly, defeating Sa'd al-Din Sharif, a legislator running for the same post. Counselor Ahmad Musa was elected deputy speaker for professions [fi'at], while Ihab Maqlad was named deputy speaker for workers. Dr al-Mahjub obtained 375 votes of the 429 cast by members of the People's Assembly. His rival, Sa'd al-Din Sharif, garnered 49. The balloting took place at the chamber's procedural session this morning, which was chaired by the oldest parliamentarian, Ibrahim Mahfuz, assisted by the youngest members, Siraj al-Din 'Abd al-Rahman and 'Ali 'Abdallah Mabruk. Counselor Ahmad Musa obtained 380 votes out of a total of 390. Ihab Miqlid secured the votes of 380 members.

Former Premier Lutfi Elected Council Speaker

NC111242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ali Lutfi was voted in as the Consultative Council's news speaker at its procedural session this morning. The meeting, which marked the start of the council's seventh regular term, was chaired by its oldest member, Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Nimr. Tharwat Abazah and Ahamad al-'Imadi were both elected deputy speakers in the course of the same proceedings.

Dr al-Nimr opened the session by asking for the name of candidates for speaker of the Consultative Council. Dr Lutfi ran unopposed, and obtained 169 votes out of a total of 172 in a secret ballot. The two deputies received 161 votes each out of the 162 valid votes cast.

President Cables PDRY's Al-'Attas on Reelection

JN101345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a congratulatory cable to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas on his election as chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. The cable says: On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, we are pleased to send you our heartfelt congratulations, wishing you good health and happiness and your fraternal people every progress and prosperity.

Foreign Minister Returns From Nicaragua

JN111206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz returned to Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Nicaragua.

During his visit Tariq 'Aziz conveyed a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Tariq 'Aziz discussed with the Nicaraguan president ways of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Nicaragua in various fields. President Ortega emphasized his country's desire to develop its relations with Iraq and its anxiousness over the war,which Iran insists on continuing to the end.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also met with the Nicaraguan foreign minister and the FSLN general cordinator and discussed with them the development of joint cooperation in various fields. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab region and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Concludes 4-Day Visit

JN111114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) — Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's State Council, has concluded his official 4-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today.

President Saddam Husayn was foremost among the officials who saw him off. He was also bidden farewell by RCC members; First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf; Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali; Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly; ministers; and senior officials.

Iraq-UK Joint Committee Begins Session in Baghdad

JN101803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) — The fifth session of the Iraqi-British Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation began here today. The session will discuss ways to promote economic and trade relations in the interest of the two peoples. The Iraqi side was led by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, while the British side was led by Allan Clarke, secretary of state for trade and industry. Representatives of Iraqi ministries and specialized institutions and representatives of the similar British departments and institutions are participating in the session.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN101826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Britain signed joint minutes for economic, trade, and technical cooperation at the end of the fifth session of the Iraqi-British joint committee for cooperation here this evening. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister and for Britain by Allan Clarke, British secretary of state for trade and industry. On this occasion, the Iraqi and British ministers hoped for further economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

The minutes stress the need to increase the volume of trade, promote cooperation in agricultural and technical areas, provide technical expertise for production facilities, exchange trade delegation visits, and participate in each other's international fairs.

Ramadan Confers With Clarke

JN111453 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Allan Clarke, British secretary of state for trade, and his accompanying delegation here today. During the meeting, they reviewed aspects of bilateral cooperation and ways to promote this cooperation in the economic, trade, and industrial fields between the two friendly countries in the service of both peoples' common interests.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over what has been achieved during the meetings of the fifth session of the Iraqi-British joint committee for cooperation and over the agreements reached to increase the size of trade exchange and cooperation in the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technical fields. The two sides discussed providing the productive establishments with technical experts, the exchange of visits by trade delegations, and the participation in international fairs in the two countries.

Baghdad Mayor Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid met with Allan Clarke and discussed with him the development of bilateral relations

Armed Forces Command Reports Combat Activites

JN101720 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,434 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their combat activities against the aggressors last night and today, inflicting further losses on them as follows:

1. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, five enemy

personnel were killed, six others were wounded, and eight infantry positions, two machine gun emplacements, one large vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

2. One of our units on the VII Army Corps front dealt intensive blows to the enemy units opposite them with artillery and mortar, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. An ambulance was seen evacuating the enemy losses. In another area of the sector, one 106-mm gun was destroyed and two ammunition dumps were burned.

3. Two enemy personnel were killed, others were wounded, and two different positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. Three infantry positions were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and two others were wounded in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. Fleeing the charlatan clique ruling in Iran, a number of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units and they were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The despotic enemy shelled the suburbs of Badrah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 November 1986

Communique No 2,435

JN111737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,435 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their combat activities, inflicting new losses on the aggressors yesterday evening and today as follows:

1. At 1620 today, several of our aircraft penetrated to the Bandar-e Khomeyni port on the Arab Gulf coast, targeting the petrochemical complex, which is of great importance and on which the enemy depends in its war efforts. Your sons, the hawks, who are known for their bravery and proficiency, were able to penetrate past the intensive enemy defense and reach their targets at this complex, scoring accurate blows, destroying them, and setting them on fire.

At the same time, another group of our aircraft were over the port directing devastating hits at the air defense system of the port, including missiles and radar, thus, challenging the Khomeyniite clique's anti-aircraft defenses. Our hawks were able to direct destructive blows to this system, turning it into ashes.

Also at 1620 today, several planes penetrated the oil fields in the Emam Hasan area. Our hawks were able to score devastating blows upon the oil pumps and separators in these fields, setting them on fire. After carrying out all these missions, our hawks returned safely to the homeland with their planes in God's protection.

These heroic acts carried out by our Air Force today aim to completely deprive the Iranian regime of all potentials to prolong its aggression against our country and of the opportunity to prolong the war. We will go forward achieving more victories under our great leader.

2. The VII Army Corps soldiers were able to make destructive blows upon an enemy position using artillery and tank fire. One shovel [proceeding word in English] and one bulldozer were destroyed, several weapons were seized, and a firing position was destroyed.

3. Using various weapons, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah fired at enemy engineering works, bringing work to a halt. One machine gun was destroyed, its crew was killed, and two infantry positions were destroyed.

4. The forces of the criminal Iranian rulers shelled the city of Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 November 1986

Communique No 2,436

JN121144 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1116 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,436 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God is great, and praise be to him for his victory. O proud Iraqis, as you receive the auspicious anniversary of the birth of the prophet of mercy, may God's peace be upon him, and as you receive the anniversary of your pledge of loyalty to the grandson of the prophet, President Saddam Husayn, God grants you a new victory and superiority over the criminals.

Following the devastating strikes launched by your heroic Air Force at 0630 [0330 GMT] today against the Esfahan refineries, the Montazeri power station, and the oil installations in the Imam Hasan fields in the manner we announced in the statement by the military spokesman, scores of our aircraft at 1200 [0900 gmt] raided the following camps of the charlatan Khomeyni's guards:

1. The [Islamic Revolution] guards camp near Shahabad.

2. The guards camp near Kermanshah.

3. The guards camp in Gilan-e Gharb.

Your valiant pilot sons, o glorious Iraqis, succeeded in reaching their targets and directing their ever-accurate shells at the guards concentrations and the arms depots in the camps, blowing them up and killing large numbers of the rogues, assembled by the ruling clique to achieve its evil aims.

Having carried out this punishing blow to the Iranian regime, the agent of Zionism, which persists in continuing the war at the behest of Zionism, all our aircraft returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

Let the Khomeyniite rogues know that all their foolish maneuvers and their alliances with Zionism, that have been exposed, will not save them from Iraq's blows and will not achieve for them one iota of the evil intentions they harbor, but will indeed increase the wrath of God and his worshippers and will quickly lead them to the abyss of defeat and disgrace.

Glory to our Air Force, its command, pilots, officers, and men. Glory to you, O proud Iraqis, people and Army, under the banner of your great leader, Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. Forward.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 November 1986

Planes Hit Esfahan Refineries, Power Station
JN120810 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0742 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Statement by military spokesman dated 12 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0630 [0330 GMT] today aircraft of our heroic Air Force penetrated deep into Iranian airspace to carry out the following missions:

1. They struck again at the Esfahan refineries to inflict further damage to their installations and to prevent the enemy from reusing them in its war effort.

2. They hit the Montazeri power station in Esfahan depriving the enemy from the sources of energy which it utilizes in its aggression.

3. They struck again at the pumping stations in the Imam Hasan [oil] fields as part of our continual effort to prevent the enemy from utilizing its resources to prolong the war and aggression.

Our valiant pilots reached and destroyed all these targets, setting them on fire, and returned with their aircraft safely and victoriously to the homeland.

We have emphasized and we emphasize today, through the actions of brave and capable men, that those who persist in the war and aggression must bear the responsibility of their crime. Capable Iraq will continue to exercise its legitimate right and embody its people's will in destroying the vital installations used by the rulers of Iran in their aggression.

Blessed be our Air Force, its commands, pilots, officers, and men. Praise be to God for the victory he grants at all times.

[Dated] 12 November 1986

IRNA: Kurds Kill 100 Government Soldiers
LD121109 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 12, IRNA — Members of the Iraqi Kurdistan Patriotic Union, in a clash with Iraqi military forces in northern Iraq last week, killed more than 100 of them. Those killed included commando officers and members of the special forces.

The Kurds attacked the government forces to prevent their movement in the region.

Kurdish forces opposing the ruling regime in Iraq have recently intensified their operations following an agreement reached between their leaders.

Hasan Questioned on Development Meeting, PLO

JN111127 Amman Television Service in English 2020 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Excerpts" of news conference by Crown Prince Hasan and Planning Minister Tahir Kan'an with unidentified correspondents in Amman on 10 November to discuss the outcome of the Jordanian Development Conference — recorded]

[Text][Hasan] The development conference which, as you noted, was an inter-regional development conference went beyond the concept of a pledging conference. It was not conceived as such. We were happy to hear the reaffirmation of support from the international financial institutions, whether public or private multilateral or Arab, but the basic point that was raised during this conference was the importance of Jordan's pivotal role in developing a relationship based on our desire to see Jordan as a center of investment in the contest of industry and agriculture, a center of excellence. A country with a pivotal position aiming at maximizing and optimizing the investment in its man power during what I have described as watershed years in terms of our relationship with demography in both the resource-rich Gulf area, which is represented by the Gulf Cooperation Council in this meeting, and in terms of containing the demographic steps that we perceive in the continuing Israeli occupation of the Arab land and Arab population. If you would like me to go over any of the ground that I have touched on in Arabic — I hope that the interpreters have done us as proud as they did during the conference — I would be happy to do so but I welcome your qeustions and your participation.

[Reporter][words indistinct] from the Middle East correspondent of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*. I have, I trust, a short question Your Highness. I wonder: Is occupied Jerusalem included in the development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip?

[Hasan] As I said in my opening remarks, the plan is a probe into the limits of development in the occupied territories. Of course Jerusalem, both the city and the region, have always by Jordanian definition and by international definition been an integral part of the occupied Arab territories occupied in June of 1967. Any arbitrary attempt by the occupant to indicate to the Arab community in Jerusalem — and let us bear in mind that the region of Jerusalem represents over a fifth of the vitality of the total occupied territories — is clearly an attempt to consolidate the concept of annexation, which started with the city boundaries and seems to have extended somewhat north toward Ramallah and southwards towards Bethlehem [sentence as heard]. Jerusalemites participated in this meeting; Jerusalemites are invited to participate in any debate on the future of this activity to indicate to us what their priorities are, to boycott the activities if they so wish, as has been the case in terms of at least one Jerusalemite grouping that has made it clear, but not to tell us that we have in any way attempted to exclude the participation of the public. Such exclusion could only come as a result of measures imposed by the occupation.

We have opened a financial window in terms of the first Arab bank. We hope it will be a precedent to similar banking institutions in the future. If restrictions have been placed on drawing from this bank within the region of Jerusalem, as I understand has been intimated by the occupation administration, then surely there still the further possibility of dealing with the branch in Nabulus.

[Reporter] Jordan is going to pay 10 million Jordanian dinars a year from her budget for the West Bank. Is there any sign of any other foreign resources from foreign countries or institutions for the West Bank?

[Hasan] We have at the moment the task of following up on the statements made here in the conference. As you noticed, in terms of multilateral assistance the EC statement was one of approving the structure of the Jordanian concept. This EC in the past has taken two steps: One of recognizing the West Bank and Gaza as an economic entity, and the process of dealing, through Jordan, with loans and investments in the occupied territories. Of course, the private voluntary agencies, organizations, and agencies continue to act directly in the occupied territories in whatever social services they have identified those priorities, and ending the limitations placed by the occupant. I hope that this new concept will encourage further the possibility of participation of Arab funding, and we have already examples of such Arab funding in at least one project. I believe the Wadi al-Far'ah irrigation project is probably the largest Arab funded project with $10 million in the occupied territories. And we feel that this precedent will continue, but I would like to entreat those of you who make the subject of the West Bank and Gaza development of Arab identity a subject of interest over the months ahead, not to deal with this development on a piecemeal basis simply because it is newsworthy. What is newsworthy is not only what we do or what others do, but it is usually to explore the limits of what can be done in developing Arab identity on Arab land, and with fuller utilization of Arab resources in the territories, Jerusalem and Gaza.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] *Washington Times*. I wonder if I could just ask you specifically about the survey that I understand was conducted in which only 4 percent shows those who won Jordan in their response...

[Hasan — interrupting] I think it is only 3 percent.

[Reporter] I am sorry; forgive me [words indistinct]. I wonder what is your response to that plan and what plans of the future?

[Hasan] My personal view is that this survey bears out clearly that we are not in a popularity race with anyone. If the people of the occupied territories emphasize the PLO as their natural leadership, the Jordanian Government has emphasized in more than one occasion, most recently at the opening of parliament, that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Reporter] I wonder if I just can follow up, and if I could also get your reaction to what Western response you have had so far to the plan. One of the participants has said that three of the key factors who are working was the PLO doing it under the auspices of the Israelis, and also whatever reaction or commitment you have got from the West?

[Hasan] Specifically, we extended the invitation to the PLO to

participate in the planned meeting. Our invitees, as I mentioned in the plenary, I believe are still in Romania where they were last heard of. But the invitation is still open for dialogue on this subject. But I think as I said clearly that if the PLO wants to set the rules then it should play the game by the rules. We are talking about a comprehensive development plan, not about a support for individual groupings according to arbitrary criteria. There is a difference between a modus operandi of an arbitrary assistance program to individual groupings, to individuals, to centers of influence, and an attempt to contribute to improving the possibilities of production and development for the West Bank community.

As far as the second point you make, there is an occupation of 20 years standing. The people in the occupied territories, as I said, are painfully aware of this. Six hundred thousand of them have been the inside of an Israeli jail over 20 years. And, clearly, in most of their public life with very few and limited freedoms in the contexts of the municipalities, the exercise of civic responsibilities is directly controlled by the occupation authorities. What we would like to see is whether or not the development approach can encourage those Palestinians themselves, the people on the territories, to probe the limits of this freedom. In the past, we have not presented a comprehensive plan. We have not made such a probe. It is not we the Jordanians who are in the occupied territories to speak with the occupier, it is the Palestinian people themselves who, through participation and interaction with the Jordanian authorities in such a civilized meeting as this, have had the opportunity to voice their questions, their doubts to revamp the priorities if they so wish, but at the end of the date, who their local councils to raise the question of whether comprehensive planning is possible. [sentence as heard] If it is not possible, then we will all have a clear no from the occupiers and realize that the West Bank is not intended to be a middle ground between Israel and the Arab world, but is intended to become a springboard for further expansion of Israeli influence.

[Reporter] I am sorry, the third part was on the Western response to the development plan. I was wondering what Western response...?

[Hasan — interrupting] Well, I think it is quite clear in terms of the EEC countries, starting with the European Community response, that there was — as I said — a two-part initiative taken by the European countries on the one side to recognize Gaza and the West Bank as an economic entity. Previous to that, they recognized the possibility of funding Arab identity through Jordanian specialized credit organizations, agricultural banks, industrial development bank and so forth looking for valid interlocuters and recipients in the occupied territories. But we make one thing clear: We are not looking for international largesse in the sense of the Marshall Plan. The occupation has not ended. The Marshall Plan — if my failing memory recalls — came at the end of occupation as a process of reconstruction. This is attempting to do hard things with a bare minimum. It is an effort to, in very difficult times, develop Arab identity on the bases not only of the recipient needs, but on the bases of trying to gradually edge forward on developing Arab freedoms given the constraints placed by an arbitrary and all-pervasive occupation.

[Reporter] Thank you, your highness.

[Hasan] Thank you.

[Reporter] How will Jordan secure the permission of Israel to put the economic development plan into reality in the occupied territory? Is there a kind of tacit agreement on any kind of communication between Jordan and Israel as it happened to open its branch of the bank in Nabulus?

[Hasan] From my experience it is the role of the press to comment on tacit agreements, not my role. But, as I said, it is a question of probing the limits. There are international organizations and governments of other nations who are interested in facilitating such a process. And we have many examples of such international or multi-lateral assistance or initiatives in the cases I said of the private volunatry organizations. As for the continuation of the process and whether it will or will not gather momentun, however, I think that opening of the bank branch is a clear indication of the instruments that can be used. I do not think that we are speaking here of governmental approval by government's involved in the role of occupation that would obviously lead to the pitfall of turning noble intention of supporting Arab identity into all kinds of accusations of the kind of tacit or overt — depending on how you term it — cooperation which unfortunately is what it sometimes intended in comment on the situation. What we would like to see is those instruments themselves continuing to develop or the people in the territories themselves continuing to probe the restraints on, as I said, the exercise of their basic rights and their basic freedom.

[Kan'an] Before we comment on this point, we see the plan is not a vehicle which is going to go to the West Bank. We are considering whether it will be permitted to go in as whole bulk and barrel or not. It is a series of activities. In the occupied territories people have been conducting basically normal life building houses, conducting industrial activities, conducting agricultural activities. They have been by and large for a wide range of activities permitted to do so. Many people have license to build houses but do not have the money to build houses. They have licenses to open workshop but they do not have the money to do that. Now, what is lacking is support. They have managed for the past 19 years so well they should manage better with our support. Now when support starts backing up this normal activity and the resilience which the people under occupation have shown, then we start reaching the frontiers of where the occupiers are going to confront the situation.

We are mounting a peaceful economic offensive. It will reach a point of confrontation. We hope that this point of confrontation will recede with the international support that we are building up for this particular offensive. There are international conventions governing the correct norms of behaviour of the occupying power and the occupation. And those norms dictate that the occupying power should not mess up the normal conduct of civic life under occupation. Closing a normal institution such as a bank is the abnormal situation and we have been fighting for reopening the branches. There are 33 branches closed since 19 years. Initially, there was strong resistance to making any institution. They suggested new institutions so that economy could come from the back door. But with insistence, with international pressure, with the criticism of the international community brought about

eventually they left this bank open. [sentence as heard] We are continuing with this offensive.

[Reporter] John Rice, AP. Is there...I forgot what I was going to say. [Laughter] When you say that there is a fashion in Israel which is talking about creating the West Bank as a terre medial, the middle ground, are you not worried that your plan will coincide with their plans and that you might for entirely different pruposes wind up serving Israeli aims as well as your own and prolong the occupation?

[Hasan] Well, I would describe myself as positively centrist, and centrism to me does not mean sitting back and allowing extremism, whether Israeli or Arab, to dictate the terms. Centrism to me does not mean concession and compromise for the sake of responding to intimidation. It is sad to see the way in which Israeli extremism on the one side undercuts that possibilities of regional peace by referring possessively to the occupied territories as Eretz Israel and not accepting the possibility of an Arab identity being restored in that middle ground, in that terre medial, and on the other side Arab extremism condemning out of hand the possibilities of such an initiative. As I said, we are dealing with an occupation. When I say we, that is centrism both in Israel and in the Arab world and in the world at large. If the idea is just to bandy niceties about who is more patriotic than whom, then I suggest that those patriotic sentiments are devoted towards a more comprehenisve understanding of the living conditions in the occupied territory and the possibility of a paradigm which is what we are talking about here today of how those territories will look 10 years from now. We can continue to say that Arab Spain is still Arab because the Arabs lived for several hundred years. But I wonder what we will be able to say about an Arab Jerusalem which is devoid of Arab inhabitants 10 or 15 years from now, and who will be calling whom patriotic in hindsight.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] The new Israeli command has made the expansion of settlements in the West Bank — I beleive he called that a supreme priority. If the Israelis continue expanding their settlements, or accelerate that, what would be the impact on your efforts to bolster the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in those territories?

[Hasan] As the minister of planning made quite clear, the problem is that one does not know specially which West Bank the Israelis ultimately would like to negotiate over. To say we can move to an international conference but the subject of the future of the territories is not a subject for discussion means effectively that the concept of peace is an abstract concept and unrelated to territory, to resources, and to people. So naturally the continuation of the process of a settlement and acquisition of Arab land by whatever means is going to put an end to any hope of the peace conference ever convening — which once again plays into the hands, as I said, of extremism both in Israel and the Arab world, extremism which believes in confrontations. I ask effectively those who believe in confrontation whether under present circumstances such a confrontation is in the interest of the Arab nation.

I think that the containment of the possibility of wide, broad-scale violence with an ongoing war between Iraq and Iran to our east, with the reality of Jordan as the last gateway country exercising a responsible role in attempting to contain the demographic implications of the occupation, the financial implications of the occupation, is a thankless but necessary task.

In terms of Israel coming to terms with the region: True, Egypt has to a certain extent been neutralized in the equation by a peace treaty yet Egypt continues to focus on the essential issue. Syria focuses on the central issue: Comprehensive peace through an international vehicle. Lebanon has problems — which I need not comment on here — of an internal nature. But effectively the pivotal country in this equation is Jordan. As his majesty made quite clear in the opening remarks of the parliament session a few days ago, if we are inactive, if we do not plan for ourselves, then we will be planned for.

[Reporter] Your Royal Highness, as president of the conference, I am sure you have heard a lot of vocal support from the delegates. Do you expect this support to be translated into financial support and what volume do you expect?

[Hasan] Well, the figures that I have mentioned I think are a good pump primer in terms of seed money. We are already talking of between 20 and 25 percent of the total annual investment that we are envisaging in the West Bank and Gaza. So I think that certainly our financial resources, limited as they are, are leading the way in terms of possibilities of further financial support. I think to a certain extent, the fact that many of the participants who came without adequate preparation were not yet exposed to the details of the plan, meant effectively that the process itself was educational and we expect to continue contacts with governments and organizations on the basis of the tentative support made here today, because I said this was not a pledging conference, it is a conceptual conference but the framework has been recognized, the technicalities have been approved, and the channel is now open.

Whether or not the governments now have the moral courage to see the way to releasing funds for projects is part of the questions. The other part of the question is how active our own fundraising activity will be through the specialized credit window that we are establishing in the next few weeks.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] from National Public Radio, I wanted to follow up on the answers to may colleague from the *Washington Times*. He said what you wanted is for people on the West Bank to [word indistinct] at the limits of civic responsibility. I wonder if you expect or hope for institution building as a by product? I don't mean banks so much, but union activities, organizing activities that could follow a long with the sections you are going to fund?

[Hasan] Well, in terms of our own East Bank development councils, they are all-embracing: union activity, professional activity is represented. If basically what you are asking is do we think that such activity will be totally opposed to any Jordanian initiative, as I said such fora are for democratic discussion. We are not competing in buying votes of professional representatives of this or that community, or this or that organization, or this or that affiliation. The main thing is to put our cards on the table and to do our best to, as I said, contain the possibilities of further

deterioration in the situation and to try and maintain Arab identity in the territories.

May I just follow on to my last response, that might have been lost in the translation as I spoke in Arabic earlier. The whole plan hinges on the development of institutions and the institutional dialogue between East and West Bank institutions. We want to depersonalize the dialogue. With the end of a meeting with West Bankers I was asked: Could I assist in a busing problem or in finding an outlet for vegetable exports. I think the time has come to depersonalize the issue and put an end to any emphasis to political favors to this or that economic activity. Economic activity should be supported institutionally and on merit.

[Murid Hammad] Your Royal Highness, during the conference and in the final statement, there was some emphasis on Jordan's credibility in fulfilling its commitments, from both the governments and the funds present at the conference. How do you feel about Jordan's credibility in fulfilling its commitments in terms of the 5-year development plan?

[Hasan] Well, the question of credibility and creditworthiness are not necessarily phenomenal. If we are speaking about creditworthiness, I think that in terms of the financing organizations, we have a clean bill of health, broadly speaking, in terms of the Arab financing organizations or the international organizations such as the World Bank record. We have a performance record which has been recognized and which I believe will continue to invite participation of these lending organizations.

As far as credibility is concerned, I think this is basically a question of management; how effectively can we manage our development initiatives, how successfully can be invite participation, how can we improve the quality of participation in the execution of the plan. All of this is related to moving out of the mood of apathy that was characteristic of the last 2 years, with the question of recession becoming an issue of public discussion, not only here but internationally, to realizing that we can acclimatize and that we can target a new phase, a new generation in our development. We have done this before and I think we can do it again.

[Reporter] Isn't there a risk that channeling money in the West Bank and Gaza in such conditions could lead to the creation of a strata, social and economic strata, in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip which would start benefiting from the continuation of the occupation? Some studies have indicated that a strata has been created already in the West Bank which only thinks about improving its daily conditions and has lost the sense of the need of national resistance. This is the first question.

The second question is: Dr Kan'an told us on Friday that the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee is still operative. My question to Your Highness is: Do you think that there is any role left for the joint committee and if there is a role can you define it? Could this joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee still serve as a framework for coordination in order to implement the plan or to use the plan as a guideline to support the steadfastness of the people inside the occupied territory?

[Hasan] Well, I would like to thank you. First of all, I think that many of us think in Arabic and speak in English. So let me just say that national authority, the term national in Arabic implies patriotic, and if the inference is does the authority of the Jordanian Government consider itself to be patriotic or not, I would like to say, self-critically, that I believe that the Jordanian iniaitive is a genuine and a sincere one. If you are referring to the other side of the English connotation of national authority, it is obvious that the past 20 years of occupation have negated a national authority to the point where it has become part of the creed of the occupation to object to any independent status for the occupied territories that would lead to nationhood.

I would also like to remind you that in the context of PLO-Jordanian cooperation, the February 1985 accord spoke of confederation but did not speak of an independent Palestinian national authority in the occupied territories. But coming to the situation of the present, in terms of the will to reverse the trends, I myself have criticized, for several years, the absence of a comprehensive and in depth approach in dealing with the situation in the occupied territories and I believe that I am on record in terms of presenting detailed studies of the settlement process and the extent of it. In discussion with, and through the Arab League, with the PLO, I have pointed out that the arbitrary measures of a joint committee-type approach are no substitute for developing the grassroots in the occupied territories themselves.

Therefore, we would just like to reiterate what the minister of planning described as exploring the frontiers of development and what I described as exploring the limits of development by saying that this task can only be done by the people themselves. I believe that this is the expression of a national will to resist the occupation under the present circumstances. But it it is to be said, effectively, that lighting villages that live in darkness today, or finding job employment opportunities, or increasing the possibilities of self-respect and dignity of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, projects which they themselves initiate, are in some way a negation of the right to resist the occupation, and the people of the occupied territories feel that the only course open to them is violent resistance of the occupation, then I believe that this course has been open for something bordering on a quarter of a century today.

I wonder, psychologically, whether the objection to promoting Arab identity, Palestinian identity, in the occupied territories while watching to see whether Jordan will go further out on a limb is not an indication of a certain dichotomy in that particular psychology. What have we all done to put an end to the occupation? How perfect have any of us been?

If we want to be candid, then I think it is worth mentioning that what we are doing today is not necessarily solving problems, but at least attempting to contain them and attempting to identify once again the priorities which can only be achieved to identify the broad mass of the people as the principle constituency for war or peace. As far as the joint committee and coordination is concerned, in purely economic and social terms I think that if the committee were to meet and to focus the activities of the committee on subsidy type activity for social development and increasing the sense of belonging while giving the role to the plan to focus

production activities and economic priorities, then I think that there would be a good sharing of responsibilities in this regard. But the hope really is that the comprehensive look can be developed by all concerned. If we can even compete in developing Arab identity through a sharing of ideas then I think that this opportunity would have been worthwhile and well used.

[Kan'an] Your Highness, if I may add, I understood the lady to refer to the possibility that with the assistance evisaged in the plan this will encourage the formation of strata of society used to high consumption and who would [words indistinct] on occupation. And that would be exactly the case if what we are talking about is to supplement the income of people under occupation. Income of the people under occupation has has been supplemented in various ways by subsidies which are not in return for productive activity. And that is exactly what, when we talk about development, exactly what we are after avoiding.

What we are talking about is out of the 100,000 workers of the West Bank and Gaza working in Israel, any number of them which we can induce through developmental effort to get back to work for their own economy, I am sure that backing up their resistance and attaching them to what they will be ready to defend and protect. [Sentence as heard] So it is exactly the process we are trying to start is exactly the opposite of what you think and which obtained in the past quite often as I said because of supplemental income rather than for investment in productive activity.

[Reporter] Your plan calls for the receipt of something like 220 million dinars a year in outside budgetary support. That is higher than you received in recent years. Do you have firm commitments from outside contributors to — that you will be able to reach that amount or on what sort of basis are you planning on receiving this sort of assistance?

[Hasan] I don't believe that under the present circumstances one is assuming a higher rate of budgetary support. Of course, in terms of commitment, as was made clear during the statement by his majesty in opening the parliament, the commitment of Saudi Arabia has continued at expected levels and we have had clear indications from other GCC members of an intention to honor their commitments during the years of the plan.

But I would hope that gradually it is a recognized fact that budget support as agreed in multilateral form in Arab summit meetings, if such support is de factor reduced, that alternatives would be considered of a blend of funds which would at least not penalize us at this very important, transitionary phase of our development in terms similar to other international sources of support which are not budgetary of course, but which have placed severe restrictions on the type of loans which the Jordanian economy is elgible to, which as you know is the price of progress — soft loans in particular are not that possible for assorted development as a result of growth and the rise in per capita income.

But on the other hand, the figure you quoted in terms of support is corroborated certainly by our Central Bank figures, 220 million. I think that this is based on performance over the past 4 years. Regarding the 1986 budget, I believe that the same level was maintained and, consequently, I don't think that there is an unrealistic hope expressed in this regard. Thank you very much.

Minister Marwan Dudin Discusses West Bank Plan

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[Interview with Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin by Muhammad Amin carried within the weekly program "With Our People in the Occupied Territory;" date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Amin] Mr Dudin, we welcome you on this program.

[Dudin] Thank you.

[Amin] Earlier on this program, we discussed the development plan for the occupied territories. The international development conference — the third Jordanian development conference — will open tomorrow. From the day we began discussing the issue of development in the occupied territories, we spoke about generalities. We did not specify anything tangible or any projects that would soon be implemented. Will measures continue to be mere generalities or is there something for immediate implementation?

[Dudin] I agree with you on your comment that much has been said about the development plan in general or the program for the development of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in particular. However, all development plans in the world start with preparation and organization until they materialize into a program that can achieve its goals and realize the interaction among the beneficiaries of this program.

Regarding what used to take place in the past concerning efforts to develop the occupied territories, they took the form of hasty studies, available resources, and limited efforts. We benefited from this pattern in Jordan, particularly from its negative aspects. We now try to formulate a comprehensive program seeking to bolster the steadfastness of our relatives in the occupied territory. In view of the fact that we began discussing this program intensively 2 or 3 months ago, and in view of the fact that the development conference will begin tomorrow, which means financing, this will probably take some time to materialize.

In view of all this, approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago the prime minister instructed that a program be set up for emergency expenditures which could not be delayed. This program was approved and totals 620,000 Jordanian dinars, most of which has been spent. The government is ready to repeat this program until the expiration of the current financial year. The day before yesterday, during the cabinet meeting which met as an economic and financial committee, the prime minister ordered the immediate and urgent allocation of 3.8 million dinars for projects which exist and which deserve to be immediately and urgently implemented, and the allocation of 1 million for two secondary schools for professional training. If we see that that there is a need for these schools we will build them, but if we see that the 1 million dinars allocated for these schools would be better used in other small but urgent projects, we would carry out those small

projects.

[Amin] In your opinion, why are the urgent matters in the occupied territories?

[Dudin] As you know, our relatives under occupation are not living under normal circumstances. Their circumstances are difficult, and sometimes these circumstances become very painful. Our day-to-day contact with the living experience of the individual in the occupied territories makes us learn more and more. Imagine over the past 19 years that less than 2,000 stable job opportunities have become available. Imagine a population of approximately 1 million that cannot have stable job opportunities commensurate with the population growth. This constitutes some form of pressure on our relatives in the occupied territory, particularly in the relatively costly services such as education, health, urban services, and rural services. These are costly services because normally they do not give immediate returns. In view of this, people throughout the world cannot obtain them with their own means. They are always in need of having these services available so that they can work. They need schools, roads, and hospitals to be opened, as well as health and preventive care. The possibility that these services will be financed by their daily income is something difficult. The state or the side responsible for these citizens must formulate plans and projects to tackle these services. If we look at the projects in the various parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, one can see that they deal with schools, dispensaries, hospitals, and clinics. In our opinion, all of these are urgent projects and should have been financed a long time ago if financial support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee had not been suspended. There is not sufficient financing for these projects, and we are doing our best now to provide the necessary financing.

[Amin] Would you, sir, in light of your studies and knowledge of the very urgent and emergency matters in the occupied Arab territories, shed light in detail on some of the projects you will implement even before the initial stages of the plan?

[Dudin] We are interested in expressing the beginning of a genuine consideration of the Gaza strip as an indivisible part of the responsibilities that the state would like to take into consideration. We have immediately allocated 4,804,705 dinars for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This sum includes 1,579,200 dinars for Gaza and 3,225,505 dinars for the West Bank.

[Amin, interrupting] But sir, there is something here. Is this sum being allocated in the emergency stage prior to the development plan?

[Dudin] Yes. There are some projects that need further financing from the funds allocated for the plan. This sum, which is available, is being allocated for immediate use. It will not reduce the funds which will be allocated in the 5-year plan. We hope this sum will lead to the results it was allocated for, which are responding to the urgent needs, employing a number of people, and lessening the misery of their lives.

[Amin] What are these projects, if you will?

[Dudin] We have in fact made a distribution. Reading numbers would give an idea. The names I will read are not only those of cities, but include the district, governorate, or area. For example, we have allocated 317,000 dinars for Bethlehem, 572,000 for Hebron, 302,000 for Janin, 248,000 for Jerusalem, 623,000 for Nabulus, and 162,000 dinars for Ramallah. If we look at the second page, which includes projects for Bethlehem, you will find, for example, the addition of six classrooms to the Al-Hajahijah School for Girls, continuation of the building and repairs of the Rahmah village school, supply of the village of Zahrat al-Nada with water from Bayt Sahur, and establishment of an internal water network in the village of Al-Sawhirah al-Sharqiyah and supplying it with water from the Abu Dis Area.

You also will find on the second page, for example, Hebron projects. The Princess 'Alia Hospital needs 160,000 dinars for construction purposes and 148,000 for equipment. This matter has become urgent and we cannot delay it because this is the only official government hospital in the area.

[Amin, interrupting] This is a matter of life or death for citizens.

[Dudin] Yes. There are also charities that look after children and other organizations that are responsible for historical sites, which are usually Islamic awqaf. These sites will fall apart if we do not rebuild them and look after them. You also find here, for example, an idea for building a secondary school for vocational training. We have two projects, one for the northern West Bank and the other for the southern West Bank. We do not think they are very urgent. However, because there have been many requests in the past to build schools which we wanted to add to the plan. They are integral and feasible projects. If it were found that at this late stage that it would better to postpone them, we would spend the 500,000 dinars allocated for each school on other small, and possibly more urgent, projects.

[Amin] Do you not think, sir, that unemployment is the most important priority that should be fought there? A vocational training school is in fact a great solution to the problem of unemployment.

[Dudin] That is correct. The schools are listed here to respond to an urgent need. We say, however, that spending 500,000 dinars on each school is not something we must start immediately. It can be delayed to a later stage when it is approved in the integral 5-year plan. Until then it would not be harmful to use the 500,000 dinars for smaller projects which will produce better employment opportunities and move economic activities faster.

What we said about Bethlehem and Hebron applies to Janin. There is the Red Crescent Hospital. Most villages there need electricity, roads, and water. As you see, contrary to what some people think, after 19 years of occupation there are villages in areas which I did not imagine would remain without electrictiy that are actually still without electricity or dependent on simple power generators.

In Jerusalem, we are interested in using the emegency fund to support private shcools, the Arab Technical School, and the employment of brother lawyers, physicians, and engineers. You find here that we are interested in the Red Crescent, the societirs for the handicapped, and the promoting of water networks in

villages that do not have good water networks. For example, there is the Augusta Victoria Hospital. It is a good hospital and we want to support it with an operation room which costs only 110,000 dinars but without which the work of the hospital becomes difficult. The 110,000 dinars are available to build this operation room immediately.

This also applies to Nabulus. If you look at the Nabulus program you will find it comprehensive. The program covers Nabulus, the small cities, and the villages. This in addition to the amount allocated for the vocational school. This amount can be spent on other projects if the vocational school appears not to be urgent.

The new thing about the program is that we began to closely feel the pressing needs through our relationships with our relatives in the Gaza Strip. We discussed the urgency of these needs with our people in the West Bank and Gaza. We succeeded in this. The objective of allocating this amount of money — which is far less than 5 million dinars — is to make our brothers, who said we have waited a long time, feel that the waiting was not because we had no desire to produce anything but because of the bases and criteria which we have laid down. We are now working through the authority of the central government and with money financed by the Jordanian treasury. This money must be spent correctly and in fields that deserve it. This money must also be distributed equally to all areas.

[Amin] Your excellency, why this detailed explanation?

[Dudin] Because throughout the past 6 to 7 years, when our colleagues on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee tried to implement projects they did so whenever the money was available. There were comments and criticism, for example, that some areas received more money than others and industry was supported at the expense of agriculture. Therefore, we are now working unhurriedly and dealing with national institutions such as societies, municipalities, village councils, and cooperative organizations. This does not mean that we do not have to deal with individuals within the existing guarantees to be certain that our control over expenditures is effective because spending without effective control may not achieve objectives.

[Amin] Sir, what do you mean by individuals? Will the support also be given to individuals? Will individuals come and line up in front of the Occupied Territory Affairs Ministry as they used to do with the joint committee and ask for support?

[Dudin] In fact, we are against this method. In his speech from the throne, His Majesty King Husayn said that development plan spending will not be charity work, but it is duty which we must be certain is carried out to support our relatives steadfastness. Approximately 50 to 60 percent of the West Bank and Gaza people live in villages. We all know that the collective housing type is not accepted or favored. People there are used to building independent houses. In dealing with this kind of people, there must be guarantees. As is the case with the Housing Bank, the guarantee is the piece of land on which the house will be built, and the income constitutes a guarantee. What I want to say is that we must not be afraid of dealing with individuals as long as we lay down sound bases for spending this money.

[Amin] Sir, in the villages there are village councils. These are considered institutions. Why not deal with these village councils?

[Dudin] You are now talking about the mechanism of dealing and control. A ministerial committee comprising the competent ministers is now studying development of a mechanism according to which expenditures will be sound, control over spending will also be sound, and the objective will be met. The control will not be carried out by one person only. The objective of development is to support the steadfastness of the people on the land.

[Amin] If you please, can you shed light on the appointment of the new mayors in Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron and the extent of their participation in serving kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories, particularly after replacing the Israeli officers whose primary concern is to serve occupation and not the community on whom they had been imposing their will?

[Dudin] This is a well-founded question. I am happy to say in reply that this measure really took place. The Jordanian Government's stand has been and continues to be based on the fact that in light of the circumstances of occupation and in the absence of the people's ability to exercise their rights in the manner they wish, given the fact they live under occupation, the position is that only an Arab can administer his city because he is more familiar with its needs. In any case, this is better than having a non-Arab and far better than having an Israeli officer. We are glad that the citizens in Al-Birah, Ramallah, and Hebron have reached agreement and appointed committees in these three cities to carry out their municipal services instead of Israeli officers.

On this occasion, I would like to say here that the funds which had been previously allocated for the three munciipalities have been released. These are important sums of money and provide the three brothers, the heads of the committees, with a good chance to start work. These sums have now been released. These sums were frozen by the Jordanian Government but we had not used them for any other purpose outside the needs of these municipalities. We were confident that a day would come when an Arab man would administer the municipality. That's why we kept these sums for him. I can say each of these muncipalities, or at least two of them, have submitted urgent projects, particularly the Al-Birah and Ramallah municipalities. These two were suffering from great shortages in services. They submitted projects and the sums allocated for them are now at their disposal.

The Ramallah mayor will immediately receive 300 to 350,000 dinars while his colleague in Al-Birah will receive some 200,000 dinars. Another sum, not to be underestimated, is also available for the Hebron mayor whom we will meet soon. The sums are released. What I would like to say here is that we started immediately dealing with these three cities beause our brothers, the sons of their own cities, are now running the affairs of ther cities.

[Amin] Can we assume the presence of Israeli officers had greatly delayed services for the ctiziens?

[Dudin] Of course, because the sons of the city know better what services their city needs. We do not want to say much on this

subject. However, our people know that the townspeople know better about the services needed and are more capable of assisting the citizens, particularly when the question deals with municipal affairs. The native of a city is closer to other fellow citizens. They can easily contact him. This is one of the basic rights people should enjoy even if they are under occupation.

[Amin] As for Ramallah, Al-Birah and Hebron, are the frozen funds part of the allocations for the development plan?

[Dudin] The funds are not part of allocated funds. That is to say the brothers were invited and two of them arrived. [Sentence as heard] The funds allocated for their municipalities were released and registered in the banks. Their signatures were recognized. Whever they spend money or whenever they need to finance a project which was approved, they can — in accordance with regulations — stop by and turn in their checks in accordance with the agreed steps to the banks in Amman and honor their commitments. The funds for Ramallah are about 300 to 350,000 [dinars]. As for Al-Birah the funds are about 150 to 180,000 [dinars]. There are about 100,000 for Hebron. We are actually ready to support these funds or these municipality allocations by implementing projects approved either in this emergency program which will cost about 4.8 million or in the program of the integrated plan.

[Amin] My last question is when will the implementation of the emergency plans take place?

[Dudin] We are currently awaiting agreement on the method of spending. We have a little time. Later, after we reach agreement, we will see to whom we will give [the funds], how this will happen, and how to control the process until work has been completed. We must reach agreement on this before the middle of this month. In other words, as of mid-November we will be ready to spend on these projects. We hope this spending of money will be propitious, that it will bring about good results for the people and reinforce their steadfastness. May God help them.

[Amin] God willing. We hope God will achieve the noble goal of consolidating the people in the occupied territories. This is actually one of the greatest forms of struggle available at present.

[Duin] Thank you. I would like to take the opportunity to support you and wish this program success. We welcome all the comments of the brothers who come here. Please accept these comments. We would like to make this program a platform for holding contacts with them.

[Amin] God willing, we also hope to be the bridge counted on in this field. Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

[Dudin] Thank you.

Development Conference Concludes; Final Report
JN101343 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Jordanian development conference concluded meetings a short while ago after 3 days of detailed discussions of all the aspects of the 5-year development plan, including the development program for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The final report of the conference was read out in the final session. The report reviews all aspects of deliberations during the sessions of the conference, which were held under the chairmanship of Crown Prince Hasan. The report praises the efforts that were exerted to draw up the third 5-year development plan and the program for social and economic development in the occupied West Bank. The report also reviews all viewpoints on the projects included in the occupied territories. The final report of the development conference adds that the development program for the occupied territories was welcomed by the participants. They considered the program the first attempt to organize the Jordanian Government's development efforts to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories to confront the occupation authorities' measures aimed at emptying the land of its legitimate inhabitants.

The Jordanian development conference continued work at the Royal Cultural Center this morning under Crown Prince Hasan, chairman of the conference. It discussed the investment climate in Jordan and its suitability for hosting advanced industrialization and world technology, as well as Jordan's maturity for investment and its innovations in the field of financing and development. At the beginning of the session, Crown Prince Hasan asked representatives of the private sector to talk about various important activities which have been promoted during the past years. Dr Ahmad al-Jalabi, director general of Petra Bank, then spoke. He reviewed the activities of the banking financing for industry. He pointed out that the financing of the industrial sector in Jordan depends on the Industrial Development Bank, Trade Banks, and semigovernment investment establishments, such as the Pension Fund, the Social Security Corporation, and the Money Market. [passage omitted]

Delegates Present Seven Points
JN102055 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The Jordan Development Conference concluded its 3-day meetings today and delegates presented the following points:

1. There has been a consensus in the conference on backing Jordan's economic and social development plan for 1986-1990 as well as the economic and social development plan for the occupied West Bank Gaza Strip.

2. The Jordanian Government's decision to allocate at least 10 million Jordanian dinars each year for development goals in the West Bank and Gaza demonstrates a clear intention and an honest desire to ensure the success of the program which is designed to sustain the steadfastness of the Arab population in the occupied territories and protect the Arab identity there.

3. Representatives of financial organizations attending the conference have expressed satisfaction with Jordan's development efforts and its fulfillment of its commitments. They voiced full readiness to continue aiding the country's development programs.

4. The measures and investment policies of Jordan have created a suitable climate for attracting Arab and foreign investment funds and provided an incentive for local investments. These measures and policies serve as an example for securing the fundamentals of inter-Arab economic integration.

5. The principle of free movement of Arab labor force which Jordan has largely put into effect is an advance step toward inter-Arab economic integration.

6. Free trade exchange among Arab countries constitutes a basic element in inter-Arab economic integration, and facilitating the exportation of products of the occupied territories to Arab and foreign countries is an important tool in sustaining the steadfastness of the Arab population in the occupied territories and linking their economy with the economies of the Arab world.

7. Jordan's geographic position and the economic policies it has been adopting, which aim at achieving further inter-Arab and international economic cooperation, qualifies the country to play a central role in deepening inter-Arab economic relations.

Delegates 'Commend' Plan

JN110938 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By Lamis K. Andoni, Rana al-Sabbagh, Najwa al-Najjar]

[Text] Amman — The international conference on Jordan's development plan ended on Monday with participants unanimously commending the concepts behind the Kingdom's proposed economic and social programmes for both the East and West Banks.

After three days of deliberations on Jordan's five-year National Development Plan, the 32 Arab and foreign delegates presented their concluding remarks in addition to commending the plan. They said that the Jordanian government's allocation of JD 10 million for development projects in the West Bank demonstrates the Kingdom's sincere wish to help preserve the Arab identity in the occupied territories.

Participants also noted that allowing free trade exchange between Arab countries and facilitating the flow of West Bank exports to the Arab World, in addition to integrating the West Bank economy with the national (Jordanian) economy, all constitute a basis for solid Arab cooperation and help for Palestinians living under occupation.

The delegates said that Jordan has special characteristics which make it capable of playing a central role in deepening Arab relations on the one hand and foreign relations on the other. Finance institutions expressed their continued satisfaction with the Jordanian government's reputable credit standing and noted that the policies adopted by Jordan created a suitable climate for local and foreign investment. They also said that an emphasis should be put on providing an institutional framework for credit.

Five of the participating delegations voiced their support for the 1986-1990 economic and social development plan. Mr. Willie Wapenhas, vice president of the World Bank's regional office for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, reiterated the World Bank's full support for Jordan and its development plan. The undersecretary of state for planning in Ankara, Dr. Yusuf Ozal expressed his hope that the plan would be successfully implemented and that it would bring prosperity to Jordan and improve living conditions in the West Bank. Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Muhammad Sulayman Sa'id 'Ali also conveyed his hope that the plan would achieve its aims.

Speaking on behalf of the European Community, Mr. Romano Lantini, representative of the EC commission in Amman, said that the EC would study the proposals put forward in the plan and he wished Jordan well in dealing with the challenges it faces. Mr. Akira Nakavama, the Japanese ambassador in Amman, also said that the plan was under study by the Japanese government.

Earlier in the morning, Dr. Muhammad al-Imam, from the Institute of National Planning in Egypt, opened the final session of the conference with a preliminary summary of the conference and its activities. The report reviewed the speech delivered by His Majesty King Husayn to the opening session in which the king stressed that Jordan was looking towards development and growth under the new social and economic plan. The report reminded delegates that Jordan hopes — through intra-regional, inter-regional, and international cooperation — that economic and social disparities in Jordan and the region would be reduced. In addition, the report noted that Arab economic integration, a balance in growth, social growth and stability were emphasised by the king in his speech to the conference, and that he reviewed means to enhance national capabilities, fields of cooperation, regional groupings, areas for investment and factors governing the previous development plan. The conditions in the occupied territories and the need to alleviate the plight of the Palestinians living under occupation were also discussed by the King, the report said.

Dr. al-Imam referred to the components and general framework of the development plan as outlined to the conference by Minister of Planning Tahir Kan'an. He said that the drafted plan extensively reviewed the development achievements that have taken place in the kingdom, including comparative experiences in the region, in spite of the obstacles posed by Israel and monetary problems resulting from the recession in oil rich countries. Dr. Kan'an's statement said that planners were fully aware of the importance of the human component, science and technology, and the necessary balance between both for the success of the plan. Complementarity was stressed in all theories on development, he continued. He added that although the five per cent gross domestic product (GDP) rate may seem ambitious, but it in fact reflects the awareness of the plan and its ability to adapt to the changing de facto situation.

Stabilising monetary policy, regional economic balance and regional cooperation were also highlighted in the presentation with special attention given to agriculture, especially in view of food shortages in some areas in the Arab World.

On the occupied territories, Dr. Imam briefly reviewed the economic and social conditions under which Palestinians are forced to live in the occupied territories and said that the plan

would regulate the development efforts taken by the Jordanian government, despite Israeli control. He also noted that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan had pointed out that there was now an opportunity to improve the situation and that the plan had been accepted by West Bankers attending the conference, including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj.

The provisions in the plan which aim at moving towards Arab regional integration were also outlined in the concluding summary as being; developing Arab trade; freeing transit trade and respecting agreements in this field; launching joint ventures and consolidating export capacity; promoting investment, especially in the private sector; developing an Arab financial market; providing a data base and giving Arab citizens the freedom to reside and work freely in the Arab world.

Caller Reports French Hostage Release in Beirut

NC102232 Paris AFP in English 2228 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 10 (AFP) —A left-wing Moslem fundamentalist group said here Monday night that it had freed two of the three French hostages it was holding.

A caller claiming to represent the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) phoned the independent newspaper *Al-Nahar* to say that the two, whom he did not name, had been left on the seafront in largely-Moslem West Beirut "with directions to the Beau Rivage Hotel", where a previous statement had said they would be released.

That statement said the release had been decided after unspecified "promises made by the French Government".

Three French hostages are being held by the ORJ — Aurel Cornea, 54, Jean-Louis Normandin, 35, and Marcel Coudari, 54.

When the anonymous ORJ caller was asked why the hostages had not turned up at the nearby hotel, base for Syrian observers in Beirut, hours after their alleged release, he said the Syrians might have taken them to Damascus.

On June 21, the ORJ freed French hostages Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen in identical circumstances — release near the Beau Rivage, followed by a transfer to the Syrian capital before their return to France.

Israelis Gunboats Blockade Tyre, Stop Vessels

NC121152 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] According to information from the south, Israeli gunboats have been blockading Tyre since last night. They are also said to be preventing ships from docking at the port.

The Israeli Navy has reportedly stopped three ferries, and they are searching them thoroughly.

AL-SAFIR Labels Hindawi's Father Israeli Spy

NC101542 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 10 (AFP) — The father of Nazar Hindawi, sentenced to 45 years in prison for trying to blow up an EL AL airliner, was sentenced to death in his absence by Jordan for spying for Israel, the Lebanese daily *Al-Safir* reported here Monday.

The newspaper, quoting a reliable diplomatic source in Amman, said that the father was a cook in the Jordanian Embassy in London in the early sixties when he collaborated with Israeli intelligence.

The daily, widely read by Moslems, did not say when he had been given the death sentence, but reported that he had not been extradited and still lived in London.

Al-Safir said that one of his sons was forced to leave his job as embassy radio officer, and at present was co-owner of a London hotel where Nazar Hindawi was arrested after failing to plant a bomb on the airliner at Heathrow Airport on April 17.

President Hafiz al-Asad, in an interview with *Time* last month, admitted that Nazar Hindawi had sought refuge at the Syrian Embassy in London, but was refused entry and left muttering threats.

New Pro-Syrian Sunnite Group To Be Announced

NC120724 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 12 Nov 8

[Text] Informed political sources in West Beirut have revealed that a pro-Syrian Sunnite partisan organization is to be established soon. The sources note that the Independent Lebanese Nationalist Grouping will be the nucleus of the new organization, which Samir Sabbagh is seeking to establish with the help of Syrian officers, including Lieutenant Amir Tallah.

The sources add that a rally will be held in the Concorde movie theatre in Al-Hamra' on 23 November. Sabbagh will then proclaim the new organization, to be called the Arab Nationalist Movement-The Nasirite Youth Grouping [Harakat al-Qawmiyyin al-'Arab-Tajjamu' al-Shabab al-Nasiri].

The sources note that the purpose is to create a pro-Syrian organization to achieve a political balance and to absorb Sunnite anger in West Beirut at the failure of the Syrian security plan. The organization will be used for specific objectives in the near future, according to the sources.

Anti-Syrian Group Threatens to Intensify Attacks

NC121001 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 12 Nov 8

[Text] An organization calling itself the 'Ali Youth Organization has threatened to intensify attacks against the Syrian presence in Lebanon and the Amal Movement. This was announced in a phone call to Radio Free Lebanon.

The organization's statement adds that the new Sunnite organization, which will be led by Samir Sabbagh, will do nothing to lessen the wrath felt against the Syrians. It was also asserted that the 'Ali Youth Organization will abort any Syrian decisions in Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil On Efforts Toward 'Thaw' With Syria

NC101857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Following a meeting with President al-Jumayyil today, editor Doyen Milhim Karam said the president believes efforts being made to bring about a rapprochement with Syria are proceeding on a sound course. He said these efforts are backed by friends and brothers who are leading these endeavors toward inevitable results of rapprochement and a thaw in relations.

Karam says President al-Jumayyil believes there are elements involved in the camp wars that have brought about a delay in these efforts. He affirmed that the government is opposed to the arrival of armed Palestinians in Lebanon and that it will protect every unarmed Palestinian living in Lebanon.

Regarding the inter-Lebanese accord, Karami quotes al-Jumayyil as saying that accord is essential and the cornerstone of building Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil stated that Patriarch Sfayr made his recent efforts not just for Christians but for the entire Lebanese family, in which he believes. [passage omitted]

Iranian Embassy in West Beirut Comes Under Fire
NC111727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The Iranian Embassy building, at the intersection of Corniche al-Mazra'ah and Burj Abu Haydar in West Beirut, came under fire at noon today from gunmen in a speeding civlian car. The Hizballah guards of the embassy returned fire, which heightened tension in the area.

Minister Nabih Birri Discusses Camps War
NC101914 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri met with a Syrian observers' delegation led by Colonel 'Ali Hammud this afternoon. They reviewed the security situation, particularly in and around the Palestinian camps, and efforts to consolidate the cease-fire. Minister Birri then met with 6th Brigade Commander Brigadier General 'Abd al-Halim Kanj.

Asked about the situation in the camps, the minister of the south and reconstruction made this statement: We briefed Col 'Ali Hammud on the Amal Movement s firm stand, which is not influenced by the threats and upheavals that were originally responsible for the repeated afflictions of the Palestinian people between 1948 and now. Minister Birri added: This firm stand is not unique to the Amal Movement, and we are not the only ones to have adopted it. It is the stand of both the Lebanese and Palestinian national forces. Various agreements have been concluded that attest to this. These agreements were as follows:

The Amal Movement is responsible for the security of the south. The movement alone, and no one else, is allowed to carry weapons and hence to maintain security, in accordance with the Damascus Agreement reached under Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists after the Israeli withdrawal in 1984. With regard to Burj al-Barajinah camp, the important thing is to stop the Palestinian exacerbation of the situation, and not the opposite, as some have claimed. Those who have followed events and observers around the camps will bear witness to this. In any case, Birri said, the Amal Movement is ready for an immediate and final cease-fire, the redeployment of observers, and the deployment of patrols and the Lebanese Army. An agreement was also reached on this after the southern suburb and camps war last Ramadan.

As far as the camps in South Lebanon are concerned, the important thing is to implement the agreement reached at the meetings of leaders, held at the houses of the Amal Movement leader and the secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization. That agreement was announced at the time and can be summed up as follows:

Freedom of movement in both directions along the road to the south must be secured. All parties were committed to this.

Palestinian forces must withdraw from the positions they had established in the areas east of Sidon, and be replaced by the Popular Liberation Army. Immediately after this, the Amal Movement would return to its positions once the Popular Liberation Army had withdrawn.

Minister Birri said: This order has been partially implemented, but not fully. In other words, the Amal Movement has handed over its positions to the Popular Liberation Army, but the Palestinians have not really withdrawn. They are building ramparts at their positions, under the noses of the Popular Liberation Army. He added: This has been confirmed, and Brother Mustafa Sa'd is attempting to stop it and tackle the violation of the agreement. To this end he is holding repeated and daily meetings in his house.

Minister Birri said: As far as the situation east of Sidon is concerned, the important things are the full implementation of the agreement and the Amal Movement's return to the positions it occupied after the [Israeli] withdrawal from the south.

Minister Birri went on to say: What is then required is the implementation of the Damascus agreement at the Al-Rashidiyah camp. To avoid any misunderstanding, this agreement stipulates the following:

1. Handing over the perpetrators to the Syrian observers; this means handing over those who committed the Al-Shawakir crime, which has been openly acknowledged through an official statement. Those perpetrators burned and abused corpses, proudly proclaiming this deed.

2. Handing over the weapons of those who had attacked the Amal Movement in Al-Rashidiyah.

3. Lifting the siege of the camp and allowing medical help, medicine, and foodstuffs to be brought in.

4. Entrusting the task of supervision and coordination at the Al-Rashidiyah camp to the committee of camp inhabitants in the Tyre area.

Minister Birri added: For the Amal Movement, and in order to prevent any misrepresentations or pretenses — particularly as the ploy of shedding tears and waving slogans and banners has started to invade all Lebanese and non-Lebanese areas, in a serious attempt to divert attention from the crimes perpetrated against the south, the southerners, and the people of the southern suburb — it is enough for me to point to the 82-mm shells fired from Burj al-Barajinah camp on residential areas. These shells are always fired when students are returning from school, in a

clear attempt to inflict the maximum casualties among the civilians and inhabitants. This was the case with the martyrdom of four brothers among our kinsmen, of the Musa family in Burj al-Barajinah, all killed by one shell. It is also an attempt to cover up Al-Shawakir and other crimes and repeated attacks, from the outskirts of Tyre to the outskirts of Beirut, as witnessed by all without exception. We need only to read what Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said yesterday to save ourselves the task of investigating.

Concluding, Birri said: To prevent this, we state that the Amal Movement is completely ready to implement the aforementioned Damascus agreement at Al-Rashidiyah camp, immediately and in accordance with the points mentioned above, and from Beirut to the south. We warn, but without threatening, that the Amal Movement will accept only the sincere implementation of these agreements. Any violations could place everyone in positions from which there can be no return. All the menaces and ultimatums sent to us by those who fled before the Israelis do not scare us. Any decision regarding the south will remain a matter for southerners. We will not accept participation by anyone outside the framework of the south.

Two French Hostages Arrive in Damascus

NC110945 Paris AFP in English
0941 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, Nov 11 (AFP) — Two French hostages arrived at the Syrian Foreign Ministry in Damascus Tuesday after being released in Beirut Monday night, an *Agence France-Presse* reporter witnessed.They were 84-year-old Camille Sontag, a Lebanese resident who was abducted on May 5 this year in West Beirut, and Marcel Coudari, 54, another long-term resident of Lebanon who was seized last February.

On Monday, a leftwing group known as the Organisation of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) said it had released two hostages, whom it did not identify, after Paris had made "promises" concerning its demands. The ORJ claimed to be holding Mr. Coudari and two French tv men, Aurel Cornea, 54, and Jean-Louis Normandin, 35, who were abducted on March 8 along with two colleagues who were released three months later.

Mr. Sontag's abduction has been claimed by an organisation calling itself the Unified Forces of Justice. But the claim has been viewed with some suspicion, as this organisation has not been associated with other operations in Lebanon, and it did not supply a photograph to back its statement.

Two French Government officials — a representative from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and a Foreign Ministry official — arrived at Damascus afterwards aboard a private plane, informed sources said.

'Handed Over' to French Envoy

JN111112 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The two Frenchmen, Camille Sontag and Marcel Coudari, who were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organization in West Beirut yesterday have been handed over to the French ambassador in Damascus, Alain Grenier, who had gone to the Syrian Foreign Ministry today accompanied by two French officials who arrived in Damascus today aboard a private plane. They are the prime minister's diplomatic adviser and the chief of the foreign minister's office.

Al-Shar' News Conference

JN111318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received the emissaries of the French Government led by Francois Bujon de l'Estang, political adviser to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The French delegation also includes Eric Desmarest, principal private secretary to the minister of external relations, and Michel (Rocin), chief of the prime minister's office. The French ambassador in Damascus was present.

During the meeting the two French hostages who were held in Lebanon, Camille Sontag and Marcel Coudari, were handed over to the French Government's emissaries.

The French Government's envoys asked Faruq al-Shar' to deliver to President Hafiz al-Asad the appreciation and gratitude of Jacques Chirac and the French Government for Syria's great efforts and effective assistance to bring about the release of the French hostages. The two hostages Sontag and Coudari also expressed their gratitude to Syria for its efforts to effect their release.

At the end of the meeting Faruq al-Shar' answered questions from journalists, news agency correspondents, and correspondents of European and world television stations who gathered to report the handing over of the hostages to the representatives of the French Government.

Answering a question on whether the hostages' release was connected with the EC statement issued yesterday the foreign minister said: Syria has made great efforts in the past, and continuesto make great efforts, to assist in bringing about the release of foreign hostages detained in Lebanon. However, there is no doubt that the political stand of the country to which the hostage belongs plays a catalytic role in facilitating their release. The importance of such a role is equal to the importance of the efforts made by Syria, if not more important.

Asked about Syria's stand on the statement issued in London last night the foreign minister said: A close reading of the London statement confirms that there is a European view that does not agree and is not compatible with British claims. We are sure that the European states know that the British accusations against Syria are not based on any foundation.

He added: The EC statement does not express the true belief of the European countries with regard to the British accusations against Syria but is the result of clear U.S. pressure on the one hand, and is intended to save the face of the British Government on the other. This prompts us to continue to distinguish between the British Government's anti-Syrian stand and the stands of the other European states in general.

In answer to a question on the measures contained in the EC statement Faruq al-Shar' said: When the Europeans declare that they do not intend to sell arms to Syria they know that Syria never imports arms from Western countries and that the principal source of its arms is the friendly Soviet Union and the other friendly socialist countries. Al-Shar' emphasized that in any case Syria is anxious to cooperate with the countries of the world on an equal footing, and to strengthen friendship with all those who reciprocate friendship. Syria will reciprocate the hostility of those who are hostile to it.

Damascus Notes Thanks

JN111719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In Paris, the French Government today expressed thanks to Syria for its help in releasing two French hostages from Lebanon. In a statement issued today, the French External Relations Ministry reported that the French Government was extremely happy following this joyous result. It thanked the Syrian authorities for the role they played. The statement added

the French Government will continue to pursue its goal of freeing the men who are still detained as soon as possible.

The office of French Prime Minister Jaque Chirac reported Chirac will meet with the two French hostages upon their arrival at Orly Airport today.

Talas Receives USSR Deputy Defense Minister

JN110859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense, received at his office today Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, Soviet deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Soviet ground forces, and the delegation accompanying him. General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, attended. The two sides discussed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and their armies.

Ivanovskiy and the delegation accompaying him arrived at Damascus airport this morning. He was received by General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces; senior officials of the General Command; and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

The visiting army general and the delegation accompanying him visited the Martyrs Cemetery in Najah and placed a wreath on the martyrs monument. The Soviet Army General made an entry in the visitors book in which he expressed the great significance embodied by the heroic martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the homeland. He also affirmed that the Soviet Union will always extend every support and backing to Syria in its confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

Reactions to EC Ministers Meeting Reported

JN110814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] London — Greece reaffirmed that it does not hold Syria responsible for terrorism and that it rejects attempts by European states to isolate Syria. In a press interview a high-ranking Greek official said yesterday that Greece has firmly refused to sign the document endorsed yesterday by the foreign ministers of the EEC countries.

In an interview with the BBC yesterday the Greek deputy foreign minister said that Greece does not believe that Syria is responsible for terrorism. He emphasized that Greece has special ties with Syria and wants to preserve these relations.

The British Government, supported by the United States, has dragged the EC to adopt stands hostile to Syria and the Arab nation.

Observers agree that the EC demonstration in London yesterday through which the Thatcher government sought to achieve its hostile aims to drag the EC into adopting London's stands proves that the Thatcher government has failed once again. Observers and news agencies affirm that Britain was unable to persuade the EC to take the measures it hoped they would take against Syria.

The European stand is the result of beliefs expressed by several Western officials, namely that Syria is unconnected with international terrorism and that Syria plays an important and basic role in the Middle East.

REUTER said that the decisions made by the EC foreign ministers in London were token decisions. The Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in London said it appears that the purpose of the London meeting is to come out with a face-saving resolution. He asserted that the Europeans believe that Syria is not connected with the Heathrow Airport affairs and that it was Israel — through certain apparatus and arrangements — that was behind the incident. The Radio Monte Carlo correspondent said that the resolutions adopted confirm that Britain has failed to drag the European states into adopting anti-Syrian stands and following Britain's example in breaking off relations with Syria.

FRG TV Interviews Vice President Khaddam

DW121106 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2045 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Interview with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on 11 November by Ruprecht Eser on the "Heute-Journal" program; Khaddam answers in Arabic with superimposed German translation — recorded]

[Text][Eser] Mr Khaddam, the French Government has thanked you for mediating in the release of the hostages. Are you willing to support the release of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon with the same efforts?

[Khaddam] In the past we have made great efforts to get the hostages free, and we will make similar efforts in the future. No doubt the French Government must be thanked for the release of the hostages because of its general policy toward the Middle East. The French Government's policy contributed to the Syria's efforts bearing fruit.

[Eser] You thank the French Government. But yesterday the same French Government took measures against Syria together with other EC countries, because of Syria's involvement in an attack on an Israeli airplane in London. How do you assess the EC's position, particularly the FRG's position, for the FRG is involved in those measures?

[Khaddam] The decisions made yesterday in London just reflect the failure of British policy to try to persuade other European countries to act against Syria. At the same time they show that other European countries are not persuaded by the spurious arguments the British Government has presented. The decisions are a mere attempt by the British Government to save face with other European countries.

[Eser] Mr Khaddam, you have not yet answered my question about how you asses relations with the FRG, especially considering the fact that the FRG has joined in the EC measures, which

means no weapons deliveries to Damascus, a freeze on high-level political contacts, and increased surveillance of the Syrian Embassy and airline. Once again the question: How do you assess the relationship with Bonn?

[Khaddam] In the past we have always tried hard to maintain very good relations between the European and Arab countries, because those relations are in the interest of both sides. Considering that, our relationship with the FRG has been very good and satisfactory.

[Eser] Much of FRG-Syrian relations will depend on how the trial of two Arabs ends next week in Berlin. Both were involved in a bomb attack in Berlin in the spring of this year. The explosives for that attack are said to have come from the East Berlin Syrian Embassy. Can you categorically deny that there was any connection to the Syrian Embassy or to your government?

[Khaddam] We very expressly and very firmly confirm that neither Syria, nor any Syrian agency inside or outside of Syria had or have any form of contact or relation to those actions. We have always condemned such actions in the past.

[Eser] That was Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Press Views EC Statement, British 'Game'

JN121008 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0535 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today under the headline "The Eloquent Lesson," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: Once again, facts prove the British Government's involvement in the imperialist-Zionist scheme which is hostile to the Arab nation in general, and to its combatant vanguard, Syria, in particular. The Thatcher government has exploited the theatrics which wereplanned by the Israeli intelligence at London airport in an attempt to organize an unprecedented campaign of accusations and slander against Syria and the Arabs. The British authorities have, in one go, exposed all their hidden colonialist rancor and racism, and used all means of propagandistic delusion and political fraud and deception in order to instigate the world public opinion against Syria and to mobilize it in the interest of Zionism.

They attempted to conceal the nature of the aggressive Zionist entity and to improve and beautify this entity's image. They even remained silent over the Vanunu scandal which affects the essence of the British national dignity and sovereignty. In addition to this, they have escalated the campaign of revenge against Syria which is waging a noble and national humanitarian struggle to end the suffering of those who were expelled from their homeland and to put an end to and uproot terrorism. In order to achieve their evil objective, the London rulers have relinquished ethical political action, lost control and objectivity, and preferred to sink into the swamp of deception, delusion, and slander. The truth was exposed to the whole world and to the British people themsevles. The truth is that their government has not only practiced deception and delusion, but has also turned the British islands into a foothold for Zionism and U.S. imperialism, and mortgaged the British sovereignty to the White House and Tel Aviv.

The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: If the EC states were concerned about showing some form of solidarity with Britain, with the exception of Greece, of course, then this solidarity has exposed the difference between the blind hostility and the desire for maintaining normal relations. Had the London statement achieved what the Thatcher government, the U.S. Administration, and Israel actually wanted, particularly the isolation of Syria in accordance with the hostile media campaign, the London newspapers would not have described it as being cool, neither would the Zionist enemy's papers have described it as being a failure.

Regarding the European stand toward the British game, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: The fact is that soon after the London statement was announced, Greece attacked it strongly and stressed the soundness of the Syrian stand, and France has officially renounced it through its external relations minister who said that the statement does not accuse Syria or the Syrian Government. Greece has strongly and firmly opposed it while Israel believed that it was a blow to the scheme which is hostile to Syria. Syria's successful efforts regarding the release of two French hostages has come as a fatal blow to the statement which was neglected and overshadowed in favor of the Syrian efforts. At the same time, through its prime minister and external relations minister, France has thanked Syria for its noble efforts. Al-Shar' has also stressed the continuation of Syria's humanitarian efforts to secure the release of all the detained hostages.

The newspaper explains that the Syrian efforts proceeded and will continue to proceed from a purely humanitarian stand regardless of the stands of the governments to which the hostages belong. Syria has denounced terrorism against individuals and expressed, more than once, its indignation and anger over any attempts against innocent people.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: The foiling of the Thatcher government's plan to isolate Syria serves Europe just as it serves Syria and all the Arabs. What role will remain for the Europeans to play if they get involved in the hostile British game? Certainly, the Europeans are aware of the dimensions of this game and they will not be trapped.

Press on Steps Against Damascus, 'Arafat Moves

JN111209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Policy of Threats Is of No Avail With Syria," *Al-Ba'th* says: Ever since Britain broke off relations with Syria the London and Washington governments have been exerting various forms of pressure on the EC states in an attempt to prod them to adopt stands in line with the British-U.S. stand.

It has clearly transpired to the world that the British-U.S. stand was not the result of the claims by the Thatcher government of

the fabricated Hindawi farce concocted by the U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence services. The British-U.S. stand is based on several factors, the most important of which is Syria's stand on U.S. political proposals which the U.S. government consider to be the maximum it can offer toward resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria, on the other hand, believes that Washington's plans do not give the Arabs anything but takes everything from them, even their independent national decision-making. Washington's proposed plans mean in the long term turning the Arab homeland into an economic basket for the United States and Israel, and turning Arab land into springboards for the American military to threaten and attack others, and dividing the Arab homeland and turning it into sectarian statelets that serve U.S.-Zionist interests and aims both in our region and in the world.

Al-Ba'th adds: The matter has nothing to do with the fabricated Hindawi affair or with other lies fabircated by imperialist and Zionist forces. The matter is very clear, namely Syria's stand on U.S. policies in the area, which leader Hafiz al-Asad described as purely Israeli policies. The reason for the insistence of Britain and the United States on hostility to Syria thus becomes clear. They believe — according to many officials in the world, particularly in the West — that the aim of the rabid and venomous campaign against Syria is to undermine Syria's Arab policy, a policy that rejects U.S. proposals which the United States tries, from time to time, to market among the Arabs through quarters whose ties have become fully exposed.

Referring to the collusion between the British Government and Israel's Mosad in the abduction of the Zionist Vanunu *Al-Ba'th* says: The Hindawi farce was the result of meticulous planning by the U.S., British, and Israeli services. *Al-Ba'th* emphasizes that we in Syria are anxious to have normal and balanced relations with Europe, but we will not remain silent on any measure taken against the interests of our people and the security of our homeland by whatever quarter. We will confront any measure in whatever form it takes by adopting harsher measures, because our cause is right.

In conclusion *Al-Ba'th* says: Whoever believes that measures adopted against us may make Syria retreat from its firm principled stands on the Arab-Zionist conflict makes a great mistake. We believe that what leader Al-Asad said to all those interested in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past years should suffice to persuade them that Syria cannot forfeit a single inch of Arab territory.

As for the threats they are talking about, and even the hints of aggression, they are of no avail with Syria and do not frighten it but make Syria more determined and more willing to make sacrifices to defend the principles and values charted by leader Al-Asad.

Commenting on the same topic *Al-Thawrah* says: They miscalculate when they imagine that Syria can retreat from its stands just because racist and rancorous campaigns have been launched against it in some Western capital. Syria cannot succumb to extortion and threats for it has full confidence in itself and is capable of responding in kind and foiling all hostile attacks against it. As leader Al-Asad said, from such a premise Syria affirms to its enemies that their bet is a loser, for Syria is determined to continue in its policy of struggle on the national and pan-Arab level, and knows how to protect its nation and causes, and how to reply doubly in kind to all those who think of harming it. When adopting such a stand Syria is acting on the premise that it is defending a just cause and is backed by the firmness of its people and their unlimited readiness to make all necessary sacrifices to defeat the imperialist plot. Syria is strong through the support of the Arab masses for its stand, and through the support of the world's forces of freedom and progress for its struggle.

Under the headline "The Cards of 'Arafat's Game" *Tishrin* says: It is not a coincidence that the imperialist-Zionist plot that has been continuing for a long time — and which was recently manifested by British actions against Syria — should coincide with the serious escalation and inflammation which 'Arafat is fanning in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The role which 'Arafat and his clique are continuing to carry out now has more serious consequences in serving the comprehenisve plan the United States is making every effort and exerting all possible pressure to achieve so as to deflect Syria from its stand. Syria is almost the only state adopting such a stand which is big enough to embrace the entire Arab homeland and its masses in the face of the waves of defeatism and capitulation on which 'Arafat is riding.

Tishrin asserts that those who are eager to capitulate and who are begging to negotiate with the Zionist enemy, and are running after the promises of the United States and its agents in the region do not at all represent the national interests of the Palestinian Arab people and have nothing to do with the will of the Palestinian people. Such a fact is well known to all the Arabs masses who have expressed it in the past.

'Arafat, who is not content with all that he has done against the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle to achieve the goals for which they carried the gun, is now trying — just as he has tried in the past — to use the Palestinian people as a card to sacrifice on the alter of his capitulatory ambitions and eagerness to get the crumbs offered by a capitulation that will not restore any rights or regain any land.

Vanunu Transferred to 'Normal Prison'

TA110625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0610 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Mordekhay Vanunu is being held in a normal prison belonging to the Prison Service and was transferred there in the last few days. Senior sources defined the geographic location of the prison as sensitive. Our correspondent Dov Gilhar reports that only few people have been let in on the secret of his whereabouts: Several senior Prison Service officials, the head of the prison in which he is being held, his deputy, and a few guards who are guarding him. Senior Prison Service officials believe that the news conference in which the police commissioner stated that Vanunu is being held in one of the prisons was planned and that the statement was coordinated and directed by senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office.

No Shin Bet Official Dismissed

TA111005 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] There have been no dismissals following the security blunder in the Vanunu affair. Reports that a senior Shin Bet official has been dismissed following the case are not correct. There are no recommendations to take steps against any individuals, and such steps have not been taken.

It has been learned that when Vanunu worked in the nuclear research center in Dimona, he was summoned by his supervisors and warned to put a halt to his contacts with extremist Arab elements. He promised he would stop associating with them.

It appears that the appropriate parties knew about Vanunu's political activities in the university and about his contacts with extremist Arab students. It was decided to summon Vanunu for a talk during which he was informed of the ramifications of his association with extremist elements. Vanunu promised he would stop meeting with extremist Arab students. Today it is clear that he did not fulfill his promise. He told several of his colleagues in the nuclear reactor that he was being harassed and that some people wanted to dismiss him from his job. Vanunu said he intended to resign. Those in charge of him decided at that time not to dismiss him over the reports on his university activity but to transfer him to another department in the nuclear reactor.

'Probably' To Face Charges

TA120538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Mordekhay Vanunu will probably be charged with grave espionage and other offenses against Israel's security but not with treason. Vanunu's lawyer, Attorney Amnon Zikhroni, has already perused all the investigation material. Within a few days a request for extending Vanunu's detention will be submitted to the president of the Supreme Court. It was learned that after Vanunu was detained by order of a police officer, his detention was extended according to the emergency defense regulations, which make it possible to remand a person without bringing him before a judge periodically to extend his detention. Later it was decided that legal proceedings against Vanunu will follow the criminal law and will not be in the framework of the emergency defense regulations. A check made by our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher indicates that so far Vanunu has not submitted a request to waive his Israeli citizenship.

British Request Received Regarding Vanunu Arrest

TA102005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the British ambassador in Israel this morning phoned Israel's Foreign Ministry Political Director-General Dr Yosi Beilin requesting further clarifications concerning yesterday's government statement. Dr Beilin told the ambassador that he will forward the request to the authoritative elements and that he will hand him the clarifications when he himself receives them.

Our correspondent notes that the British request to Israel for details on the arrest of Mordekhay Vanunu is intended mainly to reply to British members of Parliament who will pose questions this week concerning Vanunu's disappearance from Britain. Britain's secretary of state for foreign and commonweath affairs will mention the Israeli reply that there was no transgression of British or international law.

No Explanation Announced

TA111207 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman and Dror Sharvit]

[Excerpt] Israel does not intend to explain to Britain how Mordekhay Vanunu was transferred to an Israeli prison. This was said by a senior official in the Prime Ministers's Office to *Davar* yesterday, in reaction to a report from London that Britain's ambassador in Israel has been asked to obtain an explanation from the Israeli Government of how Vanunu was transferred to Israel.

The official emphasized, however, that Israel will explain to the British Government, as it has done publicly already, that Vanunu was not kidnapped on its territory, and therefore Israel has not violated British laws and its agents have not been involved in any operation contrary to British laws.

Analyzing the official statement of the Israeli Government regarding the Vanunu affair, diplomatic sources reached the conclusion that Vanunu was not kidnapped by Israeli agents on British soil.

The sources point to a paragraph in the statement which clearly says as much. They are also basing their assessment on the report in *Newsweek* according to which Vanunu was "lured by a Mosad agent and taken aboard a yacht, from which he was transferred to Israel."

The diplomatic sources believe that there is truth in this report and that it is preferable to the other version, according to which Vanunu was kidnapped on British territory, put in diplomatic baggage, and taken by sea or air to Israel. [passage omitted]

Shamir Discusses Vanunu Affair, British Media
TA111613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1535 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir ascribes most of the pressure felt here from Britain's direction on the Vanunu affair to the news media there. Our correspondent Natan Gutman reports.

[Begin recording][Gutman] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today that no credibility crisis has developed between Israel and Britain over the Vanunu affair. In a tour Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held in Rosh Ha'ayin today he said that most of the pressure felt on Israel over the Vanunu affair is coming from the British media and not from British authorities.

[Shamir] The British know full well that we have not done anything contrary to their laws. If we are restrained and do not say everything, we have reasons for this.

[Gutman] As for the publication of the Vanunu affair in the news media, Mr Shamir says that in due course the public will know everything it needs to know.

[Shamir] I think that what people should care about is the very case itself, rather than fishing for details and pursuing sensations.

[Gutman] According to Shamir, we will in future find the way to prevent a recurrence of such cases.

On another issue, Shamir firmly ruled out the reports that Israel was supplying arms to Iran.

In the course of his Rosh Ha'ayin tour Mr Shamir also visited the family of Rahamim al-Shaykh, the soldier who was kidnapped in Lebanon. However, according to Shamir, he did not bring the family any news on the fate of their son. [end recording]

Peres on U.S. Hostage Release, Vanunu Case
TA110600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Report from the United States by Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Israel is not selling and has not sold any weapons to Iran. This is one of Shim'on Peres' statements in his appearances here in the United States. Everything depends on the way things are phrased: Has Israel sold spare parts to Iran? The foreign minister refuses to answer this question, as well as the question of whether Israel helped the United States in the release of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon. His only reaction is that when we are speaking of saving human lives, whether Israeli or American, we are always ready to help, and this without abandoning our principle of uncompromising war against terrorism.

President Reagan thanked Israel for its help in bringing about the release of the hostage Benjamin Weir. When I asked Mr Peres about this he found the way how not to embarrass the White House:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I have read that he contacted me over the phone. He has not contacted me over the phone.

[Schiffer] I asked whether he contacted you.

[Peres] I have said in my answer all I intend to say. I am not willing to go into details, I am really not willing to do so. Look, all this curiosity would be appropriate were we not talking about human lives. I do not see myself free to discuss any speculations which can only worsen the situation, so I am giving up this opportunity and prefer not answer. [end recording]

Another issue popping up during Mr Peres' visit here is the Vanunu case. Why did the government report his detention only at the beginning of this week?

[Begin Peres recording] Because there was so much speculation on the issue that it had begun to cast a shadow over others. People really believed fables, for example, that I called Mrs Thatcher. I did not call her, I did not speak with her, I did not exchange one word with her. The government stated that Vanunu was not kidnapped from British soil. There is no limit to these stories, because the press is free, and sometimes it takes wild directions, God only knows why. [end recording]

And what about the responsibility of those who enabled Mr Vanunu to leave Israel? Mr Peres said that what has to be clarified regarding this issue will be thoroughly examined. I am not willing to discuss this publicly. There is national consensus that the security services operate in secrecy and that nothing be said about them.

Cancels Visit to Britain
TA111345 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 9

[Report by Yohanan Lahav, Gad Li'or, and Dani Kipper]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has cancelled a planned visit to Britain scheduled for this week. A persistent rumor in London has it that Margaret Thatcher asked Peres to cancel the visit, "because the present circumstances are not favorable."

There are those who say that Peres was asked to cancel the visit because his name has been tied to the Vanunu affair as the man who contacted Margaret Thatcher and informed her about the Mosad operation for kidnapping Vanunu and returning him to Israel. [passage omitted]

Peres Meets Murphy on Aid To Egypt, Morocco

TA120733 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Talk over the telephone between IDF newscaster Mikha Friedman and correspondent in New York Ya'aqov Eylon — live]]

[Text] [Freidman] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres met with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Richard Murphy in New York last night. Good day to you, Yaaqov Eylon, our correspondent in New York. The main topic in the talk, at least as far as we know, was Shim'on Peres' proposal that the United States extend economic aid to Egypt and Morocco. What interest does an Israeli foreign minister have in economic aid to these two countries?

[Eylon] This is what Peres asked of Murphy. To judge at least from Peres' remarks to his interlocutor, this was prompted by some Israeli concern over what is taking place in Egypt and by Israel's belief that an economically strong Egypt is an Egypt that is good for Israel. The same applies to Morocco. Richard Murphy listened and agreed to this. He expressed U.S. willingness to extend economic aid to Egypt and Morocco, although it is not yet clear exactly how.

[Friedman] Another issue which arose in the talk — the interesting details of which we may not know this morning — is the Iranian one. What can we learn about what was said?

[Eylon] Nothing, to our regret. The matter was indeed briefly raised in this talk, but one cannot get either the Israeli or the U.S. side to say a thing about this matter. When Mr Murphy was asked whether this matter was raised in the talk his reply was: What is the next question? This is in line with the chorus of "no comment" which we have become accustomed to lately as far as U.S. Administration officials are concerned.

[Friedman] In any case, did Shim'on Peres make any assessment regarding the continued Iran-Iraq war?

[Eylon] Shim'on Peres continues to sound optimistic. He continues to say that opportunities always arise, that there are options, that a momentum exists and should be taken advantage of. Among the things he lists as new developments which serve as a good basis for progress is the fact that Iran is not on the threshold of winning its war with Iraq as it might have seemed 2 or 3 months ago. Peres also spoke of Israel's policy in the territories which he believes is now more open-minded; he spoke of investment by European countries in the territories on condition that this money does not reach PLO hands. These are some of the things Peres spoke of as a positive development.

Prime Minister Welcomes EC Decision on Syria

TA101836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has welcomed the decision by EEC ministers not to sell arms to Syria and to limit the activities of Syrian diplomats and the Syrian Airline.

Mr Shamir says that this is the fist step in the struggle against international terrorism. He hopes this will be followed by further steps. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

Rabin Answers Motion on Syrian Terrorism

TA101945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that Israel will not begin a war against Syria but that we should take care to maintain our strength. Minister Rabin was answering a motion to the Knesset agenda by HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality] Knesset Member [MK] Me'ir Wilner. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports from the Knesset.

[Begin recording] [Zissowitz] In his speech HADASH MK Me'ir Wilner quoted extensively from the Israeli and foreign press, which, taken all together, depict a clear picture: Syria is a victim of Israel's warmongering. It is true that Wilner did not say that Israel directed the dispatch of terrorist Hindawai to London to plant a bomb on an EL AL plane, but he quoted France's Jacques Chirac on the matter.

[Wilner] With Reagan's United States and with Thatcher's Britain you lead the Israeli people to disaster.

[Zissowitz] The defense minister dismissed Me'ir Wilner's remarks which he defined as farcical. The Syrian president is personally responsible for four terrorist attacks on Israelis in Europe, he encourages Lebanese residents to launch anti-Israeli attacks, and he gives cover to terrorist organizations on Syrian territory. One must be out of touch with reality to describe Syria as a victim of Israel's warmongering, the defense minister said.

[Rabin] We are not interested in a war against Syria. We want to live in peace and security. When you manage to convince Al-Asad not to launch a war, not to aid terror, you will not have to talk here of matters which do not exist. However, we know that the condition for preventing terror and war is, first and foremost, to be strong, to be able to prevent Syria from carrying out its military and terroristic schemes.

[Zissowitz] It was only the HADASH faction members who believed this subject was important enough to be debated in the Knesset, so the issue was removed from the agenda by a large majority of votes. [end recording]

Envoy's Support of Chirac Angers Shamir, Peres

TA111236 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman, Gid'on Kouts and Ze'ev Struminsky]

[Text] Officials in the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry yesterday expressed great anger and disappointment over the behavior of Israeli Ambassador in Paris 'Ovadya Sofer regarding the alleged anti-Israeli comments made by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Despite the sharp criticism against Chirac in the French media in reaction to what he said — namely, that he believes the Syrian version, according to which the attempt to blow up the El Al airliner in London was a trap laid by the Mosad — Ambassador Sofer hurried to Chirac's defense, accepting his explanation without reservations and without bothering to consult and receive the authority of his bosses in Jerusalem.

The expectation of the release of the French hostages prevented any reaction by political circles in Paris to the interview given by Chirac to *The Washington Times*, which was published yesterday, from which it transpires that Chirac indeed attributes to Chancellor Kohl and his Foreign Minister Genscher the version that the Hindawi affair was a "conspiracy" meant to undermine Al-Asad's regime and that behind it stood "people connected with the Israeli Mosad together with Syrian elements who are close to Al-Asad and who want to topple him."

Chirac noted in the beginning of the interview that he is not "going as far" as the Germans. However, later on he notes that he "tends to agree with them" on the issue of deceiving the British court. Chirac said that "it is easy to fabricate the evidence" brought before the British.

Herzog Meets Lange, Discusses Nuclear Arms

TA110727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In a working meeting between President Hayim Herzog and New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, the latter emphasized his government's efforts to cleanse the Pacific Ocean of nuclear weapons. Mr Herzog reiterated Israel's position that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East. Mr Lange said his government tends to support the Arab position; however, in a speech in Parliament held in the framework of a special dinner for President Herzog, he did not even mention the Palestinian issue.

Our special envoy Me'ir Einstein reports that several Arabs demonstrated near the New Zealand Parliament, hoisting PLO flags.

States Policy on Nuclear Arms

TA111221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] President Hayim Herzog continues his official visit to New Zealand today. In their first meeting New Zealand's prime minister told the president of his government's efforts to keep nuclear weapons out of the Pacific area. Reporters in Wellington have also been asking President Herzog about Israel's stand on nuclear weapons in light of the Vanunu affair.

[Begin recording] [Herzog] We have made it very very clear that we will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. We have consistently said this. We have maintained it all along, and that is the situation until this very moment. As a matter of fact, we initiated only recently again in the UN, for I don't know the nth time, our proposal to create a nuclear-free weapon zone in the Middle East, similar to what you have got here in the Pacific and what they have in South America as a result of the Tlatelelco treaty. But so far, we haven't made very much headway, but that offer of ours stands.

[Correspondent] Can I ask you specifically: Does Israel possess nuclear weaponry?

[Herzog] The answer is no; a clear, unequivocal no; and we will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. [end recording]

IAI To Demonstrate Kfir Fighters to Honduras

TA111515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] An Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] team will soon demonstrate the Kfir aircraft's operational capability to the Honduran Government, and it is believed that Honduras will decide whether to purchase these aircraft or its opponent, the F-5 manufactured by the U.S. company Northrop, soon thereafter. Honduras is interested in purchasing 13 aircraft. The IAI believes that if Honduras should prefer the Kfir's, the U.S. Department of the Treasury will rescind its opposition to financing the deal with U.S. aid money. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez notes that from the political standpoint, the U.S. Administration has already given license to Israel to sell the aircraft and that this permission was necessary because the aircraft are mounted with U.S.-made engines.

'Official' Nicaraguan Delegation Due in January

TA120603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The first official delegation from Nicaragua to Israel since the revolution 7 years ago will arrive at the beginning of January. It will be the guest of MAPAM. The delegation will be headed by (Gloria Cardinale), the head of the Center of Research in Agrarian Reform. She will be accompanied by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the ruling Sandinista Party and the Farmers Union. They will examine the possibilities of cooperation and receiving technical assistance from Israel, and will have talks with official figures. The MAPAM Party is known to be in dispute with the Sandinistas because of their close ties with the PLO and the Nicaraguan Government's decision to sever diplomatic ties with Israel.

'Advanced Technology' Being Sold to China

TA111540 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] The PRC does not, of course, maintain official ties with Israel, but there are many covert contacts between the two countries. An Israeli journalist on a visit to Beijing reported that Israel is selling China sophisticated technology in the fields of agriculture, electronics, and communications.

In order not to trigger the anger of its Arab allies China conceals the contacts while the Israeli Government, for its part, is trying not to entangle Beijing in any problems.

The PRC has always firmly denied reports on secret contacts with Israel. At the end of September 1986, for instance, it denied reports on deliberations about the possible establishment of diplomatic relations between Chinese representatives and former Prime Minister Peres' assistant.

Diplomats say that despite the development in relations it cannot be assumed that China will sacrifice its ties with the Arab countries for official ties with Israel.

Lavi Prototype To Take Off by End of 1986

TA111535 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 5

[Report by aviation affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkranz]

[Text] The Lavi prototype will take off for the first time toward the end of next month; a new system — computerized flights followup — which was developed by the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] will also be operated for the first time then.

The system was intended for the use of the quality-control unit, and is able to give an accurate picture on the condition of each part of the Lavi as well as the entire plane. The software was developed by MAMAN [Hebrew for Incoming Cargo Terminal Company located at Ben-Gurion Airport], according to IAI specifications and requirements which were especially adjusted to the Lavi prototype. The system is under a trial run currently and monitors through simulated flights, 1,700 aircraft functions which are particularly vital.

The quality-control unit has also begun operating a computerized system named TAMLIL — "program for classifying Lavi production faults" which follows the process of assembling and disassembling the various components and systems of the plane. The computerized system makes it possible to receive an accurate picture on the state of the Lavi assembly as it monitors the components systems, and instruments which were mounted or dismounted during maintenance operations. To date this followup had been carried out manually, according to written reports, with the work being approved with rubber stamps.

According to Giyora Trifon, the director of the quality- control unit in the IAI Engineering Section, the quality-control unit members are subject to pressures which are "ten times worse" than those applied on the other people involved in the Lavi project; members of this unit are pressured to approve the functioning of parts for the Lavi prototype so the timetable set for the project can be met.

DAVAR: Shamir Seeking Tighter Censorship

TA111139 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
11 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Officials in the Prime Minister's Office and the Security Establishment are discussing, following the Vanunu affair, the possibility of introducing changes in censorship and in relations between the government and the press. *Davar* has learned that Prime Minister Shamir believes that in this affair the newspapers, especially foreign correspondents in Israel, have seriously violated the censorship laws, and he wants to toughen punishment for those violating censorship regulations.

One of the proposals raised in the Prime Minister's Office is to establish a committee of experts which will examine all the aspects regarding relations with the press and censorship.

There is also great anger over the leaking of details given by then Prime Minister Peres in a secret briefing to the committee of daily newspapers' editors, in which he told them about *The Sunday Time's* intention to publish the Vanunu affair. This was leaked to foreign correspondents in Israel and was even published in the British newspaper. Senior officials have told *Davar* that the leak "was a serious act that cast a shadow over the very existence of the editors' committee." According to the officials, during the Vanunu affair the censorship demonstrated its weakness. It has no possibility of imposing its authority.

Several foreign correspondents who were interviewed for the purpose of this report, said in reaction that the prevailing tendency in the Israeli Government is hypocritical and self-righteous. These correspondents confirmed that they received some of their reports regarding the Vanunu affair from "sources in the Israeli administration and from officials linked to the most senior decision makers."

AL-SHA'B Editor Appeals Expulsion to High Court

TA111403 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] East Jerusalem *Al-Sha'b* Editor Akram Haniyah has appealed to the High Court of Justice against the commander of the Central Command who ordered his deportation. Haniyah asks that the expulsion order be cancelled and that the procedures involved be delayed through an interim order. Our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the appeal was submitted by Haniyah's attorney as well as an attorney who represents the Citizen Rights Association. They say the expulsion order was issued for political reasons, without any direct or indirect connection to violent activity.

Court Suspends Order

TA111850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice has issued a temporary order barring the head of the Army Central Command from carrying out the expulsion order against East Jerusalem newspaper editor Akram Haniyah. This follows an appeal by Haniyah against the decision. The Supreme Court justice also ordered the head of the Central Command to show cause for carrying out the expulsion within 14 days. The court will then decide on his appeal against the deportation.

In his appeal the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper editor said the expulsion order was being carried out on solely political grounds and not because of any connection with terrorist activity.

Defense Minister on Expulsion

TA101900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The defense minister says that the *Al-Sha'b* editor is being expelled from Israel because he worked within the framework of a PLO terrorist organization.

Replying to three motions to the Knesset agenda on this issue, Minister Rabin said that the defense establishment will act in accordance with the decision of the High Court of Justice.

The motions were submitted by Knesset Members 'Uzi Landau, Tawfiq Tubi, and Shulamit Aloni.

Togolese President 'Might' Restore Relations

TA111840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Togolese President General Eyadema said today that his country might soon resume diplomatic relations with Israel. Interviewed on French radio's international service, the Togolese president explained that the decision will be made at the end of the month during a meeting of the ruling party. Togo severed diplomatic ties with Israel after the Yom Kippur war.

Shamir Sends Congratulations to Egypt's Sidqi

TA110923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this morning sent a letter of congratulations to Dr 'Atif Sidqi, Egypt's new prime minister. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that, in his letter, Mr Shamir wishes success to the new prime minister, his government, and the Egyptian people, and he expresses the hope for improvement in Israeli-Egyptian relations during Dr Sidqi's tenure.

ALGERIA

Constantine Office Statement on Student Unrest

LD101042 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Statement of Constantine Governorate's Coordination Office on 9 November meeting held at governorate party headquarters]

[Text] Over the past 2 days suspect activities have occurred in some secondary schools and in the university in the town of Constantine, under the guise of organizing the matriculation examinations and some other minor and routine issues in the (?Zwaghi) university quarter.

These secondary issues were exploited by certain subversive elements in the university and in the town which led to riots in the center and other parts of town. Windows of some establishments and shops were smashed.

The Constantine Governorate's Coordination Office, which is working toward a settlement of these and other issues through dialogue and within a legal and orderly context, and which is working for the protection of the town's security and stability and the safety of its people, emphasizes its interest in the sound conduct of the national establishments through direct contacts and dialogue with those concerned, condemns all attitudes counter to the interests of the nation, and urges all students at all levels of education to resume their normal studies in a calm and orderly manner. It will stand firm against anyone trying to undermine stability or harm the people's security and state and public property. Interference with the nation's higher interests and with the sound functioning of the public establishments will not be allowed.

Algerian Leaders Greet Soviet Anniversary

LD080337 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary-general, addressed a message of congratulations to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The message said, in particular:

On the occasion of celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it pleases me, in the name of the Algerian people and their party and government and on my behalf, to forward our warmest congratulations. The depth of all the existing relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union in all fields is the best indicator and expression of the friendship and political will that are the basis of these relations. Algeria follows up and appreciates the great efforts made by the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, for the construction of an advanced socialist society.

Brother President Chadli Bendjedid also addressed a cable of congratulations to Mr Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Brothers Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, addressed two similar messages to their Soviet counterparts, Ryzhkov and Eduard Shevardnadze.

Messaadia Receives Visiting Ugandan Minister

LD082127 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, who is on an official visit to this country, was received by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. [passage omitted] The Ugandan foreign minister had talks with Rabah Bitat, the speaker of the National People's Assembly, about bilateral ties, the prospects for their development, and topical international issues.

During the political talks that Taleb Ibrahimi had with Ibrahimi Mukiibi, there emerged an identity of views regarding the analysis of regional and international issues. Measures were accepted in a joint agreement to further promote the ties of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Uganda. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

LD092226 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The Ugandan delegation led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi has left Algiers at the end of a 4-day official visit, a visit that was crowned by a joint communique and an agreement setting up an Algerian-Ugandan joint commission on economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The joint communique indicates that the two sides have agreed to intensify contacts at all levels in order to maintain and strengthen the good climate governing bilateral relations, relations which are based on friendship, dialogue, and understanding. In tackling the major issues of topical interest, particular attention was devoted to the problems Africa is facing. Here is Kadar Brahimi:

[Brahimi] Yes, Algeria and Uganda thus renew their unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership, respectively, of SWAPO and the ANC. Solidarity is also reaffirmed toward the frontline countries which are confronted by repeated threats and attacks from Pretoria. In this connection an appeal is made to the international community for it to increase its moral and material support to the national liberation movements. On the situation in the northwest of Africa, the two countries expressed their anxiety over the continuation of the Western Sahara conflict: Here again, an appeal is made to the two conflicting sides — Morocco and the Polisario Front — to demonstrate the political will necessary to begin direct negotiations leading to a final settlement of the conflict.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, the two sides reaffirm their unconditional support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights, notably their right to self-determination and to the return and building of an independent and sovereign state. In connection with this, the communique recalls that peace in the region will only be able to be established within the framwork of a comprehensive solution under the auspices of a UN conference with the real participation of the PLO. The two countries also reaffirm their attachment to the principles and objectives of nonalignment: The policy of that movement, the communique stresses, remains more than ever an irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the liberation and total emancipation of the peoples of the Third World.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Comments on EC Sanctions Decision

LD102240 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Commentary by JANA Arab affairs editor]

[Text] Today, the EC countries, except Greece, ratified the demands presented by the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain, to adopt what they called sanctions against Syria. The JANA Arab affairs editor commented on that. He said:

These countries, which gathered aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier and adopted their irresponsible resolution against Syria and the Arab nation, are actually stressing once again the submission of their governments to the administration of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, and its pressures that were applied by the government of the child-murderer, Thatcher, in the form of British demands.

The editor added: The EC — with the exception of Greece — adoption of anti-Arab measures, which were formulated in the U.S. Black Hatred House [White House], also confirms these governments' disregard of the existing relations between Europe and the Arab homeland and of the existing interests within this framework. They also disregard what might result from these measures, which will definitely not be in the interest of the Europeans.

The Arab affairs editor stressed that the European governments, by submitting to U.S. orders, confirmed that they are not concerned with the interests of their people, and that the Arab nation can only interpret the results of today's meeting of these governments within the framework of the crusading racist attack which is led by the United States against the entire Arab and Islamic nation.

Concluding his comment, the editor stressed that the dynamic forces in the Arab homeland have previously warned the European countries against the consequences of following the racist hostile tendency of the United States and its aircraft carrier, along with the racist Zionist enemy in tow. These forces will not stand with their arms folded when confronted with these hostile stances as long as they have the capabilities to answer back, especially when in answering they would be defending the destiny of their great Arab nation and its future and their right to live and play their human civilized role.

EC Weapon Imports To Cease

LD111417 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] An official source at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has announced that the Great Jamahiriyah has decided to halt the importation of weapons from the EC member-countries that are signatories to the resolution stipulating sanctions against the sisterly Syrian Arab Republic, adopted during yesterday's EC foreign ministers' meeting in the capital of the U.S. aircraft carrier, Britain.

In a statement to JANA, the source has called upon other Arab countries to follow the Great Jamahiriyah and take the same measure in solidarity with sisterly Syria.

No Comment on Military Situation in North Chad

LD120539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0515 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Libya and Events in Northern Chad" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 12 (TANJUG) — Tripoli remains without official comments on the current developments in Chad's north whence foreign news agencies report about an alleged Libyan action against the positions held by the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, Libya's Chadian ex-ally.

Tripoli as a rule withholds comments on military events around the "red line," espeically now when battles are fought by groups of the hitherto anti-Habre coalition headed by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). The latest situation is semi-officially claimed to be a "natural development" since Oueddei and Al-Qadhdhafi had disagreed sharply in terms of their conceptions, and Libya began to side with Ibn Oumar, Oueddei's opponent in the coalition.

Al-Qadhdhafi, say semi-official sources, has recently insisted that the two fighting factions should reunite "cost what it may" or Libyan units would have to take over.

Al-Qadhdhafi's intervention followed last summer's two-month armed clash between the units of Ibn Oumar and those of Oueddei around the northeastern Chadian town of Fada. Oueddei's troops had besieged Oumar's forces which then were rescued in a direct Libyan military intervention.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Malta

LD102303 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] This morning in the Maltese capital, a cooperation agreement was signed between the Great Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Malta.

The cooperation agreement includes bolstering joint cooperation in the various economic and industrial fields and nominating the representatives of both parties to the Libyan Arab-Maltese joint committee. The joint committee was proposed in the trade agreement signed between the two countries on 19 December 1984. The representatives should be nominated by the end of this year at the latest.

The two sides also exchanged documents ratifying some friendship and cooperation agreements between the Great Jamahiriyah and Malta.

Algerian Talks Continue; Agreement Signed

LD112347 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday evening, the various joint Libyan Arab-Algerian committees continued their meetings in Tripoli to discuss means for bolstering the bilateral cooperation in the economic and trade fields. These meetings are within the framework of the economic and trade integration between the two fraternal countries.

Meanwhile, yesterday evening in Tripoli an agreement was signed forming a joint Libyan Arab-Algerian construction company. This is a step forward toward establishing unity between the Arab people in the two fraternal countries, the Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria.

Construction Agreement Signed

LD120923 Tripoli JANA in English 0850 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Yesterday evening in Tripoli an agreement was signed to set a Libyan Arab-Algerian joint company for construction and rebuilding as a step on the road of building the unity's structure between the Arab people in both sisterly countries Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria.

The agreement was signed by the director of the Administration of Cooperation and Economic Affairs at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and from the Algerian side Mohammed Madraq the inspector-general of the Algerian Ministry of Town Planning, Housing and Construction. The agreement states that in both sisterly countries, buildings will be built and public utilities to be maintained and regional development will be carried out.

The agreement's signing was attended by Bin Delce [name as received], the secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of Trade and Algeria's ambassador to Great Jamahiriyah.

UN Delegate Condemns U.S. 'Disinformation'

LD120058 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the Libyan delegation to the 41st United Nations General Assembly session condemned the disinformation campaigns directed against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary options, which are plotted by the administration of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan.

In a speech yesterday before the political committee in charge of information issues, the Great Jamahiriyah's delegate stressed that this disinformation campaign comes within the framework of a media war launched by the administraiton of Israel's rabid dog against the Great Jamahiriyah because of the latter's principled and firm stances supporting and bolstering the liberation movements in the world and their just struggle for freedom and independence, with the cause of the Palestinian Arab people at their forefront.

Concluding his speech, he called for supporting the demand of the developing countries to create a new information system aimed at linking freedom with responsibility and independence with equality.

Implications of Israel's 'Nuclear Status' Viewed

LD112200 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau asserted that Great Jamahiriya is considering the dangers posed by the Zionist nuclear arms. The enemy has reached a nuclear status that enables it to threaten the whole Arab existence. The conspiring of Western states with the Zionists was exposed, especially that of the U.S and France which in the past had provided them with nuclear reactors and uranium and helped them with the qualifying of nuclear specialists.

In a statement made today to the Big Arab Homeland radio station — the Voice of the Revolutionary Committees, the committee's member added that the Zionist entity insists that its nuclear plants remain outside the context of international guarantees.

It also refused to sign the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear arms. It also refuses to allow international observers from the International Nuclear Energy Organization to check those plants.

This provides the hard evidence on the extent of the danger this racist Zionist entity forms on the existence of the Arab nation and its future apart from being a grave danger on the Mediterranean region and the world peace and security.

He said: "Due to our belief in our national responsibility and realising the dimensions and the dangers of such hostile plots, Great Jamahiriya had sent on 27-5-1986 a note to the secretary-general of the Arab League of States concerning the Zionist enemy's participation, with the U.S and its aircraft carrier — Britain, in the Star Wars programme. It then handed another note to the Arab League about the selling of uranium to the Zionist enemy by European states.

On 22-10-86 Great Jamahiriya demanded the convening of an emergency session for both the Arab League's Council and the Joint Arab Defence Council to discuss, the issue of the Zionist enemy's nuclear arms, how to confront such dangers that

threaten the national existence and to define the relations of the League's countries with the states that helped or still help the enemy to have its own nuclear weapons.

The member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau concluded: "The note we mentioned has been actually distributed to the Arab League's member-states and some Arab brothers had appreciated it which means that the Council will convene to discuss this issue. We hope that Arabs wake up and be aware of this grave danger. They should stand united to confront the dangers and foil all the plots against our Arab nation."

MAURITANIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

LD102359 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk arrived in Nouakchott this evening on a several-day visit to our country. [passage omitted]

In a statement to our colleague, Mohamed Ould Mokhtar Ould Yaiy, the Tunisian minister announced that his visit comes within the framework of the Fraternity and Concord Treaty, which binds the two countries. He added that he is carrying a brotherly message of appreciation from President Habib Bourguiba to Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state:

[Begin Mabrouk recording] This is a natural visit. The two countries are bound by relations based on true brotherhood and mutual commitment to developing these relations. The visit comes within the framework of the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord, signed between the two countries together with Algeria. The visit also comes according to our wish to increase and repeat the visits so that we will further bolster the existing ties, which are based, as I told you, on brotherhood.

It also honors me to convey from President Habib Bourguiba to the Mauritanian president the feelings of love and appreciation to him and his high status. This is within the framework of my mission. May God guide us all to realize the good of the two countries and enable us to cooperate. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Secretary of State for Budget Dismissed

AB111204 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A communique issued yesterday by the office of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] chairman announces that by a decree dated Monday, 10 November, Thiam Samba has been relieved of his post as secretary of state for budget.

MOROCCO

Nigerian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

LD102328 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi began a visit of few days to Morocco. In the statement he made on his arrival in Rabat today, the Nigerian official spoke about the importance that his country attaches to its relations with Morocco. He said that not only Nigeria but the entire world attaches importance to Morocco and its civilization. The Nigerian foreign minister indicated that His Majesty King Hassan II enjoys enormous admiration in Nigeria. He said that he recognizes his majesty as a symbol of an old civilization that goes back thousands of years.

Reviewing bilateral relations, Mr Bolaji Akinyemi said that there are traditions among Morocco and Nigeria that have enabled them to develop their joint interests in various international arenas. Therefore, as the Nigerian foreign minister added, it is not surprising that a representative of the Nigerian Government and president should pay a visit to Morocco to discuss and explore cooperation. Mr Akinyemi ended his statement by saying that his talks with Moroccan officials will touch upon bilateral relations and an exchange of opinions about tense regions in the world. [passage omitted]

Meets With Prime Minister

LD102340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, has begun his talks with Moroccan officials. The Nigerian minister met with Prime Minister Azzedin Laraki. The two sides stressed the importance of the old and friendly relations that tie Morocco and Nigeria and called for the development of bilateral relations in various fields. The two sides also discussed the current international situation and especially the situation in Africa.

Mr Bolaji Akinyemi earlier held a working session with Abdelatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, during which bilateral relations were discussed. After the two meetings, the Nigerian minister made a radio statement saying that the discussions covered the situation in Africa, the problems of development, the Middle East situation, and also the old relations that tie the two countries and the means available to develop them, especially in the economic field.

Received by King Hassan

LD120340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, received this evening at the royal palace in Rabat Bolaji Akinyemi, foreign affairs minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who handed his majesty a message from Nigerian

President General [rank as heard] Ibrahim Babangida. This meeting was attended by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the ambassador of Nigeria to Rabat.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Stops Over in Marrakech

LD111005 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk made a statement to the Moroccan news agency yesterday when he made a stopover in the city of Marrakech. In his statement, he praised the strength of the ties which bring together Tunisia and Morocco and the feelings of brotherhood and friendship which the Tunisians have for Morocco. Hedi Mabrouk pointed out that he and his accompanying delegation are entrusted with a double mission. He said he is going to Nouakchott to continue the work with perseverance and determination for the benefit of building the greater Maghreb, and that he is visiting Mauritania because relations with Mauritania are friendly.

Hedi Mabrouk said he has a message for President Habib Bourguiba and that he will travel on to Lome afterward in order to represent Tunisia at the French-African summit. Hedi Mabrouk added that we are determined to actively and relentlessly develop this fraternity and thus we will be faithful to the high esteem which President Habib Bourguiba has for King Hassan II.

SUDAN

Over 24 Government Troops Said Killed in Ambush

EA101845 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] SPLA task forces around Gogrial under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweit Akuot (?and operational) command of 1st Lieutenant Kur (Matheng) led a successful ambush on the enemy soldiers on 5 November 1986, 3 miles from Gogrial town. More than 24 of the enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. The correspondent said that the [words indistinct]. (?The fighting continued) for 6 hours from 0630 am to 1230 pm. SPLA's task force in Gogrial is composed of Twik Twik, Nile, and Eagle Battalions. [passage omitted]

Fawzi al-Fadil Promoted, Appointed Army Chief

JN071501 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani has ratified the promotion of Staff Major General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil to the rank of general as of 4 September 1986 and his appointment as commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces.

Al-Mahdi Receives USSR Ambassador in Khartoum

JN111622 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received USSR ambassador in Khartoum Yevgeniy Musiyko here today. The ambassador told reporters after the meeting that he discussed with the prime minister ways to promote bilateral relations, particularly in the trade, economic, and cultural fields, in implementation of Sudanese-USSR agreements reached during the prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union last August.

The ambassador pointed out that he and the prime minister discussed the international situation and the situation in the Middle East and Afghanistan in particular. The ambassador also briefed the prime minister on the results of the recent Reykjavik summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Al-Mirghani Cables Gorbachev on USSR Anniversary

JN082055 Khartoum SUNA in English 1738 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 8 (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani today cabled the Soviet Union leader M. Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Supreme Council, on the occasion of the Soviet socialist revolution anniversary.

Prime Minister Meets With Party Leaders

JN082108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has declared that the government's basic task will continue to be giving the opportunity for freedom of expression for all within the framework of sound democratic practice.

During his periodic meeting with the leaders of political parties at the Constituent Assembly today, Al-Mahdi said the way the recent student disturbances were handled was not meant to curb freedom of expression. He asserted the recent student demonstrations were one of the forms of undermining democracy. He maintained the demonstrations were escalated by a well-known quarter which tried to impose its political views on a number of issues under discussion by taking the dialogue from the elected assembly to the street.

During the meeting — which was not attended by leaders of the Islamic National Front and the Sudanese Communist Party — the prime minister spoke about the administration of southern Sudan. He said in its first meeting the cabinet will make a decision on the matter.

In a statement to SUNA, some of the leaders of political parties in southern Sudan spoke about the administration of southern Sudan. Samuel Aru, chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA], said in the next few days the SSPA will issue a statement clarifying this issue.

Andrew Wiw, leader of the Sudanese African National Union, stressed the need to establish a coordination council for the

administration of southern Sudan composed of seven members, including the governors of the three administrative regions: Upper Nile, Equatoria, and Bahr al-Ghazal. He said the council should have the power to appoint governors and their aides.

Gabriel (Paul), leader of the Sudanese People's Federal Party, said that a constitutional conference should be held, without stipulating that the Sudanese People's Liberation Front or any other party should not attend, to study the problem of southern Sudan within a national framework and find solutions for it.

National Union Party Suspends Chairman

JN121021 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov 12 (SUNA) — The National Union Party has suspended yesterday the membership of its Chairman 'Ali Mahmud Hasanayn and forced a temporal secretariat to leave the party.

The National Union Party, which was formed by the late leader Isma'il al-Azhari, has split from the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) which is sharing the Al-Ummah Party of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi the current government.

Hasanayn has led the split following the victory of April 6, 1985 popular revolution on the ground of rejecting religious sects' domination. He was alluding to the Al-Khatimiyah religious group sponsored by Muhammad 'Usman al-Mirghani, who is also the political leader of the DUP.

The National Union Politburo, in a press statement released yesterday reaffirmed that the party will work for the unity of all the unionist group to re-inforce the party and democracy in the country.

$4 Million Received From OPEC Fund To Repay Debts

JN121103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Nov (SUNA) — The OPEC fund has granted Sudan a loan of $4 million to improve its balance of payments. The sum will be withdrawn in two equal amounts and will be used to repay Sudan's debts to the fund.

This was stated by an official of the fund in a statement published today in *Al-Siyasah*. The official said that it has been agreed to pay the $8.6 million in arrears that Sudan owes the fund in $250,000 monthly installments retroactive to 1 May 1986.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Sfar Discuss IMF Loan Approval

LD071412 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Prime Minister Rachid Sfar at the Republican Palace at Carthage this morning in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, head of the Presidential Office and minister of public service and administrative reform.

Prime Minister Sfar reported to the president of the Republic on the IMF's unanimous approval on 4 November of Tunisia's request for a loan for financing the social and economic reform program. Eleven IMF members expressed support during the debate for the Tunisian program. Thereupon, the IMF approved a loan of $250 million to Tunisia, $150 million of which will be paid within the next few days.

President Bourguiba also has signed a presidential decree appointing Taieb Sahbani as minister of state atached to the foreign minister.

Sfar Interviewed on Oil Industry, Palestinians

LD081018 Kuwait KUNA in English 0854 GMT 8 Nov 86

[By Naibl Baradie]

[Text] Tunis, Nov 8 (KUNA) — Tunisian Premier Rashid Sfar Saturday said his government's social and economic reform plan had envisaged urgent structural corrective measures to snatch the country out of its economic crisis, and help it cope with the post-oil era.

He noted that Tunisia, now a small oil exporter, would import the commodity by 1990.

Sfar, talking in an interview with KUNA, said Tunis is now seeking to gain outside resources to support domestic ones and he hoped that sisterly Arab countries would be interested in backing the new Tunisian economic trend.

Responding to a question, the premier said significant political changes in Tunis in the past few months should be viewed as "an indication of the strength and health of the Tunisian republican system."

Sfar last July headed the Tunisian Government replacing Mohammad Mzali who was fired from all his government and party posts by President Habib Bourguiba. Sfar was economy minister in Mzali's government.

Asked if plans to pursue efforts he started when still economy minister to establish a common Arab economic market, Sfar said his resolve to achieve that end has not been shaken, emphasizing that a change of his post and responsibilities would not alter his thinking.

Asked if losses incurred by a Tunisia-based petrochemical complex owned jointly by his country, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates might discourage Arab countries from investing in Tunisia, Sfar indicated that petrochemical industries world-wide have recently suffered a setback.

The losses of the complex, he said, were mainly ascribable to a drop of petrochemical prices at the international level, which, he said, acquits his country from mismanagement of the complex.

Sfar, meanwhile, sought to quell rumours about a rift between his country and the Palestine Liberation Organization and dis-

missed press reports that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has been "harassed" by the Tunisian Government.

He stressed that 'Arafat can come to Tunis anytime and said Tunisia "puts her modest capabilities at the disposal of the Palestinian brethren."

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Hits Hassan's 'Intransigent Position'

LD082123 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Polisario Front has given its appraisal of the speech King Hassan II made 2 days ago. The Moroccan sovereign, who was speaking on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the infamous Green March, is still clinging stubbornly to his annexationist policy, the Saharans point out. The king of Morocco was unable to hide the fact that he very much feels the weight of the war and is worried about the effectiveness of the war of attrition which is being waged by the ALPS [Saharan People's Liberation Army] in self-defense in the face of Rabat's expansionist troops, according to a communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry. This is a reality which the monarch has wanted to hide from Moroccan public opinion until now.

The communique adds that the intransigent position which King Hassan II reaffirmed in his speech constitutes an obstacle in the good offices process that has been undertaken by the OAU and the United Nations.

ETHIOPIA

Joint Commission Agreement Signed With CEMA

EA111424 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Political Bureau member and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, has disclosed that an agreement facilitating the establishment of a joint commission between revolutionary Ethiopia and the CEMA office has been signed. In a statement today at Bole International Airport on arrival in Addis Ababa after leading a delegation that attended the 42d annual CEMA meeting in the Romanian capital of Bucharest, he pointed out that the agreement reached between Ethiopia and the CEMA office will help strengthen and speed up ongoing development projects in Ethiopia with the cooperation of the socialist countries.

Comrade Adis Tedla said that this meeting is held annually by member countries to discuss how to assist each other economically and to assess and coordinate their economic plans. He added that during this year's meeting, particular attention was focused on joint efforts in the use of nuclear energy for development. In addition to making a speech on the current situation in our country, Comrade Adis held discussions with the Soviet prime minister and other government representatives.

The delegation, led by Comrade Adis, was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, WPE Central Committee member and minister of information and national guidance.

Emissaries Depart on Africa Trade Visit

EA102036 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Two delegations have left for various countries to deliver messages to seven heads of state of the Preferential Trade Area member-countries sent by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Accordingly, the Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, WPE Central Committee member and minister of transportation and communications, has left for Uganda, Tanzania, Angola and Rwanda. Comrade Commissioner Dawit Getachew has left for Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi.

The envoys will also brief the leaders on the objective situation in Ethiopia. Two members of the WPE Central Committee left for eight different countries on a similar mission last Saturday.

GDR Delegation Arrives in Addis Ababa 11 Nov

EA112106 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Karl-Heinz Lorber, deputy chairman of the Central Audit Commission of the GDR Socialist Unity Party, arrived in Addis Ababa today to share experiences with the WPE Central Committee. The delegation led by Comrade Lorber was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Girma Habte Gabriel, WPE Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Central Audit Commission.

KENYA

President Moi Defends Voting System

EA111440 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Nov 86 p1

[Report by Ngumo Wa Kuria Entitled "Party to be Tough on Tribalists — Moi"]

[Excerpts] President Daniel Arap Moi Yesterday said KANU will not hesitate to expel those who practise tribalism, be they leaders, civil servants or party officials. [passage omitted]

Addressing a Kanu rally at Nbakuru's Kamukunji grounds, President Moi said KANU was the guiding star for the country. He castigated the losers in the recent Mathare parliamentary by-election for complaining that the election was unfair and said that those protesting received a handful of votes.

Emphasising that democracy was the cornerstone of stability in any country, the president said the voting procedure of lining up during the preliminary elections was the surest way of eliminating complaints by contestants. Said the president amid applause: "If the by-election was organised on the lining-up basis, we could not be hearing these complaints by those who lost. This could have been an open contest".

And the mammoth crowd endorsed the queuing procedure by raising their hands in the KANU way.

The president said that with the lining-up process, Kenyans would be assured of their right to choose their leaders without intimidation. The procedure would also eliminate corruption.

He said Kenyans wanted unwavering leaders and those who would cater for their needs. President Moi said that with the new voting system, those magendo [bribery] people who used money to bribe voters in a bid to get elected would find it extremely difficult.

The president cited incidents of election rigging and the evils of tribalism which had brought upheavals in Nigeria. The country, he said, had not recovered until today. [passage omitted]

Ugandan Opposition Alleges Mass Killings

EA111529 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Nov 86 p

[Report by James Kimondo: "Mass Killings Alleged in Uganda"]

[Text] The Uganda People's Democratic Movement (UPDM) has claimed Ugandans were being killed in their thousands, harassed, and arrested for belonging to tribes opposed to NRM [National Resistance Movement] policies, while others are detained without trial.

The London-based movement has also accused some of the National Resistance Army (NRA) troops of actively "participating in cattle raids in the north and north-eastern areas of Uganda". The UPDM chief co-ordinator, Mr J.W. Okello, made the claims in an open letter addressed to the Roman Catholic church leader, Cardinal Emanuel Nsubuga.

Mr Okello claimed cattle from Reso had been shipped to Kampala using government vehicles. "Planned ambushes have been set up in various areas where the NRA operates without any regard to the lives and property of the civilians", the letter said.

Mr Okello accused President Yoweri Museveni of personally circumventing the truth by misinforming the public and for blaming the "Kirimuntu", the rebels and others he accused of causing insecurity. He also accused President Museveni of saying that the only option left for his government was to "exterminate anybody opposed to his regime". He warned the NRA/NRM to be prepared to face the consequences.

The letter said UPDM agreed with Cardinal Nsubuga that a solution should be sought to restore peace and prosperity in Uganda. "Peace can only be achieved if all Ugandans take part in dialogue over the serious political and economic problems besetting Uganda".

SEYCHELLES

PRC Donates High Frequency Receiver

MB111516 Dakar PANA in English 1443 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Victoria, 11 Nov (SA/PANA) — *Seychelles Agence Presse* (SAP) today received a high frequency receiver from *Xinhua News Agency* of the People's Republic of China within the framework of a cultural agreement signed in Victoria in April this year.

The gift was presented to Seychelles Principal Secretary for Information Patrick Nanty by the Chinese ambassador in Victoria, Huang Guocai, who both hailed cooperation between the two countries. Guocai said the receiver will allow for a better exchange of information to promote friendship and understanding between the Chinese and Seychellois peoples.

Nanty pointed out that the gift of Chinese equipment has come at a time when most developing countries are trying to balance their information sources as part of a world-wide effort to create a new information order.

SOMALIA

U.S. Sends Military Advisers to Mogadishu

EA102002 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu say that the international imperialist U.S. Government has sent military experts, advisers and trainers to the Mogadishu gangster regime. The reports say that the U.S. experts will teach Somali Armed Forces of the Mogadishu regime ways to combat the guerilla warfare waged by the opposition forces all over the country, which is worrying the regime.

The reports add that the regime has decided to bring experts into the country after officers sent abroad for further studies defected. The regime has also lost confidence in sending others abroad. The Radio Halgan Mogadishu correspondent says that he is confident that when the trainees complete their training, they will join the opposition forces and that the regime neither has the confidence of the army nor that of the Somali people.

Rebels Claim Several Explosions in Mogadishu

EA101904 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Somali opposition hit and run fighters from the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing have blown up several places in Mogadishu this week. The places include the Uruba Hotel and the National Press Office where heavy material losses were inflicted, but nothing is yet known about any human casualties. The DFSS fighters said that they will continue with operations as long as Dictator Siad Barre remains in power and until the Somali people form a patriotic and democratic government of their choice.

UGANDA

Museveni Receives Mengistu Message on Trade

EA102043 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia. The message was delivered to him at State House, Entebbe, by the Ethiopian minister of transport and communications, Mr Yusuf Ahmed. In the message, the Ethiopian leader wished President Museveni and the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government every success in the struggle for peace and progress in the country. In discussions with President Museveni, the Ethiopian minister of transport and communications said the Ethiopian Government supports the Ugandan Government and is ready to strengthen economic ties between the two countries.

President Museveni told the envoy that there is need for the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] member-states to unite and develop their economies rather than make the region a dumping ground for foreign goods. He said that Uganda is now producing a lot of consumer commodities despite the shortage of agricultural inputs, transport and bad roads and is ready to exchange them for goods she cannot produce.

The Ethiopian minister was accompanied by his deputy minister, Mr (Abdiyelle Sadon). The meeting was attended by the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Ssebana Kizito; and the permanent secretary in the same ministry, Mr (Nyakimu).

CHAD

Government Reports Libyan Bombardment in North

AB101500 Paris AFP in French 1411 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Nov (AFP) — The Libyan Army is currently engaged in an "uninterrupted bombardment of certain localities in northern Chad," it was learned from an official source in Ndjamena today.

"Currently, everything is under fire in the localities of Gouro, Ounianga, and Gourma, and the few survivors of this genocide — which is no different than the Nazi crimes of World War II — have sought refuge in the neighboring mountains," announced a communique from the State Secretariat for Information and Orientation at the Presidency.

According to the communique, which states that events in this part of Chad have thus "reached a new stage of violence," the Libyan Army is using in this bombardment Soviet-made heavy tanks as well as Sukhoi and Tu-22 fighter planes.

The official communique compares the situation in these localities to the Nazi massacre at Oradour-sur-Glane (France), on 10 June 1944 and appeals to world public opinion to leave no stone unturned in the search for "ways and means to stop this holocaust of the end of the 20th century."

Meanwhile, the Chadian authorities had still not reacted this morning to reports that the forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who is currently being detained by the Libyans, had signed a cease-fire agreement with those of President Hissein Habre.

CONGO

Libyan Official Says Goukouni Not in Prison

AB101811 Paris AFP in French 1743 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Nov (AFP) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, Kamil Hasan Mansur, denied today in Brazzaville that Libyan authorities were detaining Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the GUNT (armed opposition to Hissein Habre's regime).

The Libyan foreign minister, who was bearer of a message from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to his Congolese counterpart, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the current OAU chairman, told the press that Goukouni "was neither beaten nor imprisoned by the Libyans."

"We are not killing the Chadians," he added. Mr Mansur, who did not disclose the contents of the message sent to President Nguesso, said the discussions he held with the Congolese leader centered on bilateral relations and African problems.

Mozambique's Dos Santos Denounces RSA in Stopover

MB111838 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Nov (ACI/PANA) — Mr Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of Mozambique's Frelimo Party, has reaffirmed that South Africa is responsible for the plane crash which led to the death of former Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Mr dos Santos declared on arrival in Brazzaville last night that whatever the conclusions of the enquiry being conducted on the president's death, South Africa should be held responsible. The Pretoria regime is yet to hand over the black box of the plane of international law, he stressed. The number two person in the Mozambican political hierarchy said South Africa's reticence in providing the black box shows a consciousness of guilt.

Mr dos Santos described his current visit to Congo as an expression of the gratitude of the people of Mozambique to President Sassou-Nguesso and the people of Congo for the sympathy and solidarity they had shown during the tragic loss of President Samora Machel. He was met on arrival by the permanent secretary of the Congolese Workers Party (PCT) in charge of party affairs, Mr Camille Bongou.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Zaire's Mobutu Begins Official Visit 10 Nov

AB111255 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] founding chairman and Zairian president, arrived in Malabo this morning accompanied by his wife and a high-ranking government delegation. Marshal and Mrs Mobutu Sese Seko were welcomed at Malabo International Airport by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and his wife, cabinet members, and top officials of the national administration. Also present at the airport were members of state institutions, the diplomatic corps, and constituted bodies.

In a statement to the press at the People's Palace, Marshal Mobutu recalled the relations of fraternity and cooperation existing between our two countries. [words indistinct] The Zairian leader also stated that he brought a message of peace, well-being, fraternity, and (?prosperity) from the Zairian people and Government to the Government and people of Equatorial Guinea. [passage omitted]

GABON

Libyan Official Meets Bongo; Denies Bombing Chad

AB112108 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan External Liaison office, has vehemently denied allegations by Chadian authorities that Libya has bombarded areas in northern Chad. According to the Libyan External Liaison Office secretary, who

this afternoon delivered to Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo a message from his Libyan counterpart and brother, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, these allegations are false. After the audience, Brother Kamil Hasan Mansur, who arrived in Libreville yesterday from Brazzaville, the People's Republic of Congo, made a statement to Josephe Louende. First, the Libyan External Liaison Office secretary explained the purpose of his visit to Gabon.

[Begin recording] [Mansur] [passage indistinct]

[Louende] How is the cooperation between Gabon and Libya?

[Mansur] [passage indistinct]

[Louende] Will you kindly confirm or deny the information released by the Chadian Embassy in Paris stating that Libya has bombarded northern Chad?

[Mansur] Well, I think many falsehoods are spread through radio and television, and this allegation is one such falsehood.

[Louende] Can one rightly think that the missions currently being undertaken throughout Africa by Libyan envoys have some connection with the situation currently prevailing in Chad?

[Mansur] We are an African country and have relations with several African countries [words indistinct].

[Louende] How is Goukouni Oueddei doing in Libya?

[Mansur] [words indistinct] he is very well. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Economic Summit Ends; Final Communique Issued

AB101635 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1905 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Gbadolite, 9 Nov (AZAP) — The ninth annual conference of heads of state of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] ended late this morning at Gbadolite. After discussing various issues of common interest to the Community, the heads of state signed two amendments to the agreement on the creation of the CEPGL. They chose President Jean Baptiste Bagaza as head of the community for 1986-1987. They also made a number of decisions, which were outlined in the final communique issued at the end of their meeting. Here is the text of that communique:

At the invitation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, MPR founding chairman, president of the Republic of Zaire, and current chairman of the conference of heads of state of the CEPGL, the ninth summit of the CEPGL was held at Gbadolite from 8 to 9 November 1986. The heads of state listened carefully to the report by the CEPGL current chairman on achievements made under his stewardship, especially in the political, economic, judicial, social, and cultural spheres. The talks between the heads of state centered on issues of common interest.

At the end of the talks the following decisions were made:

— The heads of state decided that within the framework of the CEPGL, decisions would henceforth be made by either the conference or the council. They also decided that the conference's decisions and the decisions and recommendations of the council would be published only in the Community's official gazette.

— In conformity with the above decisions, the heads of state signed the following texts:

— Amendment to the 20 September 1976 agreement on the creation of the CEPGL and in particular the section related to the publication of the decisions of the conference of heads of state and the Council of Ministers and state commissioner.

— Second amendment of the first additional protocol of the 20 September 1976 agreement on the creation of the CEPGL and concerning the creation and the institutionalization of the specialized technical commissions.

In the same vein, the conference approved the amendment to the standing orders of the specialized technical commissions.

On whether to maintain or to scrap the specialized technical commissions, the heads of state asked the permanent executive secretariat to assess the advantages and the disavantages of this action.

The heads of state approved the amendment to the standing orders of the permanent executive secretariat on the duties [words indistinct]

The conference approved the model of the passport for the CEPGL officials and those of the specialized organs.

Concerning the distribution of contributions among member-states to the Community's budget, the heads of state decided to retain the present system and to review it when appropriate.

The conference approved the Community's budget for 1986-1987, amounting to a total of 1,872,499 units of account, of which 1,835,231 units of account is for the ordinary budget and 37,268 units of account for the extraordinary budget. The heads of state renewed their commitment to promptly pay up their countries' arrears to the budget of the permanent executive secretariat and the specialized organs.

The heads of state asked the permanent executive secretariat to assess the effects which the adoption and the implementation of a preferential tariff on industrial products originating from CEPGL member-states will have on the customs earnings of the member-states

Concerning the Community's project for the establishment of a dairy produce industry, the conference asked the permanent executive secretariat to take the appropriate steps toward its implementation.

The heads of state authorized the ministers and the state commissioner to sign the application for a financing loan from the

BDEGL [Development Bank of the Great Lakes States] to provide electricity for five radio relay stations, with the view of linking the telecommunications networks of member-states.

The conference adopted the program of activities of the Community over a several-year period, the program of activities for 1986-1987, and the schedule of meetings for the same period.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the CEPGL, the heads of state reaffirmed their commitment to the solemn declaration of solidarity among the CEPGL member-states and to the objectives contained in the 20 September 1976 agreement on the creation of the Community. They expressed satisfaction with the achievements made thus far.

The three heads of state reviewed extensively the current major international problems. Within this context, they expressed their great concern in particular over the situation in southern Africa. To this end, they strongly condemned the persistence of the racist, minority regime in Pretoria in its retrograde and outdated policy of apartheid, continued aggression, and destabilization of Frontline States. They reaffirmed their unflinching support to the South African people who are struggling for the advent of democracy in their country as well as to the Namibian people who are fighting for their right to self-determination and to independence. They expressed satisfaction with the economic sanctions adopted and aimed at forcing the Pretoria regime to respect the fundamental principles of international ethics.

Concerning the Namibian problem in particular, the three heads of state deplored the delaying tactics aimed at delaying that country's accession to independence. They recalled that Resolution 435, adopted by the UN Security Council in 1978, constitutes the only basis accepted by the international community for a final settlement of this problem.

Paying tribute to the late Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the three heads of state expressed their solidarity with the Mozambican people. They expressed the conviction that they will be able to overcome the trying periods confronting them and that they will honor the memory of the late president by consolidating the achievement of the objectives for which he devoted his life in the service of his country and all of Africa.

BURKINA FASO

Government Not To Participate in Lome Summit

AB120839 Paris AFP in French 2338 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, 12 Nov (AFP) — Burkina Faso will not participate in the Franco-African summit of Lome, Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] of Burkina Faso, announced Tuesday in Havana. The Burkinabe head of state announced this while leaving Havana for home after a 2-day visit to Cuba.

Burkina Faso did not participate in the two previous summits, which were held in Burundi and in Versailles in France.

Capt Sankara also spoke against the visit to France of South African head of state Pieter Botha. He described this visit as an "insult" to Africa.

Relief Aid Commission Denies BBC Report

AB111506 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Here is a categorical denial: On Thursday, 23 October 1986, the BBC, in its 0730 program in French, announced that 4,000 tons of food aid donated by the United States have disappeared in Burkina Faso. The national commission for the fight against the effects of drought, responsible for the management of emergency food aid in Burkina, hereby denies the BBC's report.

According to well-informed sources, an unofficial audit report has mentioned the existence of a dispute between the U.S. Administration and one of the several nongovernmental organizations which specializes in the management of food aid. Without waiting for the conclusions of this report, some sensational news reporters took the liberty of spreading rumors to the press implicating Burkina Faso in the matter. The National Commission for the Fight Against the Effects of Drought affirms that Burkina Faso has never been connected with this matter.

President Sankara Returns From Nicaragua Visit

AB120924 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, who had been paying a visit to the brotherly people of Nicaragua since 8 November, arrived at Ouagadougou International Airport at 0500 this morning. Comrade Thomas Sankara, together with his brother Daniel Ortega, attended the ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the death of the founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Carlos Fonseca, who died while in active service in 1976.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Urges Move Toward 'Market Economy'

AB110830 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, Nov 11 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau's president, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, called Monday for the small West African state to turn away from "rigid" state planning towards a "market economy" as a way of speedily creating an "efficient economic system."

He told the congress of the ruling PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Party that his government would gradually withdraw from most of the economy and be replaced by the hitherto small private sector. The change was being made because of poor economic results, he said, including a heavy foreign debt, a chronically-deficient budget and balance of payments and debt repayments which equalled the total value of goods exported.

Gen Vieira announced the release of former Prime Minister Victor Saude Maria, who was arrested after a coup attempt in 1964 but never charged. He did not, however, say when he had been or was to be released.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Said To Attend Lome Summit

AB101439 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, 10 Nov (AFP) — The Ivorian head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, will personally take part in the 13th conference of the heads of state of Africa and France scheduled to take place from 13 to 15 November in the Togolese capital, it was learned from an official source in Lome.

The same source indicates that President Houphouet-Boigny himself confirmed to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema his upcoming visit to Lome to attend the summit.

LIBERIA

Teachers Begin Strike; Demand Salary Arrears

AB111623 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Liberia's schools are empty today as teachers begin a boycott of classes. The strike follows a year of complaints and confrontations between teachers and Samuel Doe's government and it seems that teachers have now decided to take a hard line. From Monrovia Isaac Bantu cabled this report:

[Begin Bantu recording] Teachers announced their nationwide boycott of classes yesterday at a meeting at the D.W. Gibbson School in Monrovia. They are demanding better working conditions, adequate instruction materials, and 3 months salary arrears. In a statement, the teachers said that since their new salary structure came into effect in July this year, their problems

have got worse rather than better. They said that some of their colleagues were being underpaid while the names of others were completely left off payrolls in spite of the fact that they were teaching. The teachers claimed that their salaries were always the last amongst government employees to be disbursed. Teachers have told the Education Ministry that they would remain at home in the most professional manner until salary and other demands are fully met. They said that there would have to be a general consensus of all teachers throughout the length and breadth of Liberia before they would go back.

This is the second time that teachers have stayed at home. In February they walked out demanding the restoration of a 25 percent cut in their salaries. Students joined in the protest in March and some damage was done to schools.

This latest teachers' strike action comes only 2 months after the Education Ministry promised to meet teachers demands. [end recording]

MALI

Traore on French Expulsions, Ties With Burkina

AB101540 Paris AFP in French 1052 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Bamako, 10 Nov (AFP) — The recent expulsion of 101 Malian nationals from France roused "indignation" in Mali, but these measures had no adverse effect on the relations between Bamako and Paris, Malian President Moussa Traore said in Bamako in an interview with AFP.

"We were surprised by the French Government's behavior (...) considering the various agreements linking us," General Traore said. "On other occasions and under other circumstances, we had expressed our heartfelt sympathy with regard to the attacks in Paris," Gen Traore added.

"In this 20th century, you don't tie people's hands together, you don't chain people, and you don't drug people to have them expelled." However, according to the Malian head of state, this affair "has not adversely affected relations between the Governments of France and Mali."

"Strictly speaking, there is no dispute on this issue," the Malian president pointed out, and said he does not intend to take any reciprocal measures by instituting, for example, entry visas for French nationals. "At a time that the French Government is already experiencing problems, the Government of Mali is not about to add more," he added.

Gen Traore stressed that France occupies "a preferential position" among Mali's partners, but regretted, generally speaking, that public aid from Western countries to the Third World and particularly to Africa, is decreasing.

Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, the Malian head of state said European countries "did not take up their responsibilities." "The international community and (?particularly European countries can exert pressure on South Africa) to bring it back to reason," Gen Traore stressed. He said that "if effective (economic) sanctions were taken, South Africa would not be able to resist for 6 months." "If appropriate measures are not taken to eradicate apartheid in South Africa, the country would become a source of tension between the East and the (?West), the Malian president said. "The (South African) nationalists would be accused of being communists or of selling out to the communists, but they were left with no choice," said the Malian president, who criticized the "evasiveness" and the "timorous attitude" of Western countries which have been responsible for the deaths of "thousands of blacks whereas a solution could have been found."

On the border conflict which occurred between Mali and Burkina Faso last December, the Malian president stressed that he "firmly" believed in the search for bilateral solutions or through the International Court of Justice in the Hague. The Hague court is expected to pass down the verdict soon on this dispute, which is on the demarcation of the border in the Agacher zone. "If it came to be proved that the border between Burkina Faso and Mali passes through Bamako, I would give up Bamako," he said, stressing that Mali has now "turned the page."

Concerning Mali's entry into the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) and the adoption of the CFA franc as the national currency, the Malian president admitted that the measure brought about a "psychological and speculative increase in the cost of living," but this decision, he added, is also "a way of achieving solidarity with the states of the subregion."

Finally, discussing the domestic situation, the Malian president said the adoption of a 1-party system "was the unanimous expression of the Malian people," stating, furthermore, that there is "not a single political prisoner" in the country.

Ghana Cooperation Commission Meeting Ends 6 Nov

AB062225 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 6 Non 86

[Text] The eighth session of the Mali-Ghana Joint Cooperation Commission ended today under the joint chairmanship of Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Ghanaian Foreign Minister Dr Obed Asamoah. During the deliberations, which took place at the conference room of the Autonomous Sinking Fund, the two delegations discussed the level of implementation of the decisions and recommendations made by the seventh session of the joint commission and the report of the ad hoc committee on trade exchanges and international cooperation, transport, and telecommunications as well as the report of the subcommission on health.

The two sides noted the existence of some bottlenecks and pledged to do everything to overcome the obstacles jeopardizing the promotion and the development of their bilateral cooperation. The two sides agreed to pool their efforts to intensify and to further strengthen their relations, in particular in the fields of transport, telecommunications, and in the area of commercial, financial, industrial, cultural, and social cooperation. To this end, the two delegations examined and signed a protocol agreement in the field of road transport as well as an agreement on maritime transportation and transit rights.

TOGO

Eyadema on Possible Renewal of Ties With Israel

AB111732 Paris AFP in French 1644 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, 11 Nov (AFP) — General Gnassingbe Eyadema has disclosed that Togo might soon resume its diplomatic relations with Israel. In an interview broadcast by Radio France Internationale on 11 November, the Togolese head of state announced that the decision would be made at the end of November by the congress of the sole ruling party, the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People]. He recalled that Togo broke relations with Israel in solidarity with Egypt during the 1973 war; but Egypt has since resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

Libyan Envoy Meets Eyadema; Promises Support

AB102113 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of Togo, this morning at the Presidential Palace in Lome received an 11-member delegation from the African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education. [passage omitted]

In a second audience, Gen Eyadema received His Excellency Hamid al-Khudayri, Libyan ambassador to Paris, who was bearer of a verbal message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the head of state. Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, attended the audience. After his discussions with General Eyadema which lasted for more than 1 hour, the Libyan envoy went to the RIT [Togolese Inter-Service Regiment] Camp where he inspected the impressive war arsenal seized from the terrorists in the night of 23 to 24 September. Mr al-Khudayri inspected the arsenal in the company of Minister Amegah and Major Seyi Memene, director of the National Security Service. In an interview with the press after the visit, the Libyan ambassador to Paris said that relations between his country and Togo are longstanding and good. He then spoke about the 23 September terrorist attack.

[Begin recording] [Al-Khudayri] I was very happy and felt honored to be received by the president this morning. This is not my first visit to Lome and I hope it will not be the last. The visit falls within the framework of consultations between our two countries. I am bearer of a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother, President Eyadema. As usual, our discussions centered on issues of interest to our two countries. They are also of particular interest to the African Continent. As usual, it falls within the framework of regular and permanent consultations between President Eyadema and his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. As you know, there have always existed longstanding relations between Togo and Libya. And these bonds of relations are further strengthened whenever there is the possibility of holding such consultations and achieving the harmonization of positions.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, you have just viewed the weapons which were seized here during the recent 23 September terrorist operations. You have also seen the vehicles used by the terrorist assailants. Will you please tell us your feelings concerning the events? What do you think of these events?

[Al-Khudayri] I think we immediately expressed Libya's solidarity with Togo declaring that Libya is ready to provide its support — as the Togolese Government can see — to come give it its political and material support in order to preserve this country and to enable its government and president to carry out their very important and noble task under the best of conditions.

What I have really seen (?is the work of an organization of killers) trained, first, to kill the president [words indistinct] and later (?cause panic among the people in the streets). [passage indistinct] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Communique Lifts Curfew Nationwide 10 Nov

AB101559 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Communique issued from the Presidency in Lome on 10 November 1986 lifting the curfew imposed on Togo — read by announcer]

[Text] As of today, 10 November 1986, the curfew [imposed on the country following the 23 September 1986 abortive coup in Lome] has been lifted throughout the country.

ANGOLA

Paris LE FIGARO Interviews UNITA's Savimbi

PM111510 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi by Patrick Wajsman — date and place not given]

(Text] Patrick Wajsman: Jonas Savimbi, how much of Angolan territory do you actually control?

Jonas Savimbi: UNITA, the movement of which I am leader, has already liberated one third of the national territory and 1.5 million Angolans. We are administering this third of our country in the fullest sense of the word: roads, clinics, schools, airports, agricultural projects.... This is the embryo of the future Angola. But we also have a presence in the other two thirds of the country and we have active support there. We even have troops barely 20km from the heart of Luanda, the capital.

Patrick Wajsman: What is the extent of the foreign aid which the Angolan communist government receives?

Jonas Savimbi: It is essential to emphasize this point because the Western countries too often tend to think that our war is a civil war whereas it is in fact a national liberation struggle against Soviet imperialism and its henchmen. At present there are 45,000 Cubans, 2,500 Soviets (1,000 more than last year), 2,500 East Germans, 3,000 North Koreans, and 3,000 Portuguese Communists in Angola. And I will spare you the description of the formidable arsenal which these very special "advisers" have.

I would like to add that since last year the Soviets themselves have been participating in the front line fighting. It is Russians who are driving the tanks and piloting the aircraft.

Patrick Wajsman: Do the Soviets have an equally strong hold in the political sphere?

Jonas Savimbi: Absolutely. In Luanda, every influential government and party official has a Soviet "double." This "surveillance" is also exercised at the local level, particularly in the regions regarded as strategically or economically important: Every governor has somebody watching over him!

Patrick Wajsman: Do you have Cuban prisoners?

Jonas Savimbi: Yes. But we also have deserters — Cuban soldiers who have voluntarily joined our ranks.

Patrick Wajsman: Why have they done that?

Jonas Savimbi: Because Castro lied to them. In Havana they were told that they were leaving to fight the "South African racists." You can imagine how disappointed they were when they realized that their "enemies" were in fact the blacks from Angola's UNITA!

Patrick Wajsman: During a previous meeting you told me that Castro was imposing a veritable "cultural genocide" on young Angolans. Could you be more specific?

Jonas Savimbi: On Castro's orders the men in power in Luanda have literally "kidnapped" 10,000 young Angolans less than 10 years old and sent them by force to Cuba. Their parents do not know where they are or what has become of them. The truth is that these unfortunate children are in special camps where they are being subjected to the traditional Castroist brainwashing: Fidel hopes to turn them into the future cadres of the communist revolution in Africa. Frankly, are we not entitled to talk of "cultural genocide" when a whole generation is sacrificed in this way?

Patrick Wajsman: Let us return to pure politics, Mr Savimbi. Who are your strongest allies at present?

Jonas Savimbi: The United States, about a dozen black African states (I do not want to name them to avoid embarrassing them), several moderate Arab states (including Saudi Arabia), and South Africa.

Patrick Wajsman: What do you say to those who criticize you for this alliance with the home of apartheid?

Jonas Savimbi: Three things:

1 — I ask them to look me in the eye and I say: How can you think that a black who has fought Portuguese colonialism, whose own father died in a Portuguese prison because of nationalist resistance, could support apartheid? It is ridiculous. I condemn apartheid and I have always said that quite clearly;

2 — I remind them that the aid South Africa gives us accounts for no more than one third of all the foreign aid we receive;

3 — I explain to them that you can be the ally of a state without supporting its political system and that you can even eat with the devil provided you have a long enough spoon!

Patrick Wajsman: You have often said that the dismantling of apartheid depended on an end to the war in Angola. What do you mean?

Jonas Savimbi: It is simple: If the Cubans and Soviets left Angola and UNITA participated in a real government of national unity (which would be neither Marxist nor right-wing), that government's moderating influence would inevitably extend to the whole region, and particularly to South Africa. In other words, I think it is primarily the fear of the Soviet threat which is making the Pretoria leaders hang onto their system. Take away the argument of the fight against communist subversion from those leaders and they would be drawn, in spite of themselves, into the "spiral" of reforms....

Patrick Wajsman: I do not see how you can hope to achieve such a result in the present context....

Jonas Savimbi: I am counting on Europe, and on France in particular. I would like the French leaders to try and convince

the Luanda communist government — with which it has good relations — that there can be no military solution to the Angolan conflict, that it must negotiate with UNITA, and that only a government of national unity — I repeat this — will be able to end our people's sufferings. Ten years of war is enough.

Patrick Wajsman: Does this mean that you think the ruling team in Luanda (the MPLA) is capable of abandoning Marxism?

Jonas Savimbi: You know, the real Marxists in the MPLA are not in a majority. Most of them are ordinary patriots who have embarked on an adventure from which they cannot extricate themselves. They are not beyond redemption.

Patrick Wajsman: What about the Cubans and the Russians? Do you really think, Mr Savimbi, that Gorbachev and Castro will readily agree to withdraw their "advisers" and bless your government of national unity?

Jonas Savimbi: I am not saying that. But I just think that if a peace process could be launched by the MPLA and UNITA, those who want the war to continue (the Soviets and Cubans) would be in an uncomfortable position. That would be a good beginning!

Patrick Wajsman: Unfortunately your plan will not be implemented in the near future....

Jonas Savimbi: I know. But do you know the proverb which says: "Difficult things can be done immediately but the impossible takes a little longer?"

UNITA Communique Deplores USSR 'Disinformation'

MB090830 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Nov (KUP) — A communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee says that truth belongs to mankind and cannot be monopolized by a single country or people. The communique also deplores the broadcasting by the USSR of information and disinformation favorable to the MPLA.

The communique stated that there is nothing more human and patriotic than seeking peace to end the Angolan cilvil war. Anything contrary to this amounts to wishing the Angolans what other countries do not wish their own people, the communique read, adding that the Alvor accords are as valid as the Lancaster House accords providing for Zimbabwe's independence.

The communique also said that if the Namibian and South African peoples deserve the right of free elections to determine their future, the black people of Angola have the same right to be free of Soviet-Cuban oppression which protects the MPLA regime to the detriment of the Angolan people.

The Central Committee communique concludes by affirming that UNITA will remove all obstacles to make our peace offensive understood. The 45,000 Cubans have failed in their role as praetorian guards and surrogates of Soviet expansionism in Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Inquiry Commission Holds Closed Session

MB101431 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] The South African delegation that arrived in Maputo this morning did not bring along the black boxes of the presidential aircraft, which crashed in South African territory on 19 October killing President Samora Machel. A Mozambican source told AIM that the South African delegation came to discuss with the Mozambican and Soviet sides a joint way to decode the black boxes.

Shortly after arrival, the South African delegation held a closed-door meeting with the Mozambican and Soviet members of the inquiry commission. The meeting took place at the National School of Aeronautics in Maputo.

The 7-man South African delegation is expected to return to its country today.

The Mozambican side to the meeting is led by Paulo Muchanga, aviation judicial director attached to the International Civil Aviation Organization; and also includes Agapito Colaco, director of the National School of Aeronautics.

AIM Reviews RSA Attempts To Keep Black Box

MB071453 Dakar Pana in English 1426 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 7 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Members of the Mozambican commission of inquiry into the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel on 19 Oct believe that South Africa is doing everything possible to avoid handing over the presidential Tupolev's "black box" flight recorders.

Almost three weeks after President Samora's plane went down in Mbuzini in the eastern Transvaal, the black boxes are still in the possession of the South African authorities and there is no sign that they will be handed over to the international commission of inquiry on the disaster.

According to the Mozambican side in the investigation, on 24 Oct. The South Africans agreed "unreservedly" to send the Tupolev's black boxes to Maputo on the following day from where they would be sent on to Moscow for decoding in the presence of delegations from Mozambique, the USSR and South Africa, the three countries that constitute the commission.

On 21 Oct. the USSR invited the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to be represented at the decoding. The U.S., Britain and other Western countries are members of the ICAO.

The black boxes were to have gone to Moscow on board the Mozambique airlines flight from Maputo to Berlin on 25 Oct. A

South African delegation would have accompanied them to Moscow. On 24 Oct. the South Africans agreed to the principle that the decoding and analysis of the information in the black boxes could only be guaranteed by the Soviet manufacturers of the plane.

The South African agreement was given by the Ministry of Law and Order, without any reference to the ICAO or to ICAO member states.

On 25 Oct. the South Africans changed thier minds, and now referred to an undertaking with the ICAO which they wished to maintain, apparently to ensure impartiality in the decoding. One interpretation of this change is that Pretoria was taken by surprise by the willingness of the Soviet Union to allow any member of the ICAO to be present at the decoding.

Two days later the South Africans asked Mozambique to speak to the ICAO. Mozambique informed the ICAO that it had no objection to its participation in the inquiry.

On the same day South Africa asked Mozambique for landing rights at Maputo for a plane bringing the delegation that would (words indistinct] impartiality.

On 28 Oct. at the site of the crash, it was agreed that the black boxes would go to Maputo the following day on transit to Moscow, and that the South African delegation, while in Maputo, would have accress to the recordings of the communications between the Tupolev's crew and the Maputo air traffic control tower. The delegation was also to have interviewed the air traffic controller on duty on the night of the crash.

But that same day South Africa requested an emergency meeting for the following day in Komatipoort to discusss the black boxes. In other words, the South Africans had two different positions on the same day.

On 29 Oct. the South Africans asked for the recordings of the communications with the control tower and of the discussions amongst the crew to be made available to them before moving the black boxes to Moscow.

The South Africans defended this change in position on the basis of the strong international accusations that South Africa was directly involved in the death of Samora Machel. Again South Africa made no reference to the question of impartiality.

Mozambique then proposed that the South African delegation listen to the recording of the crew conversations in Moscow, after hearing the recording of the plane-control tower communications in Maputo. In the Mozambican capital they would have access to all other relevant documentation. South Africa did not reply to this proposal.

On 30 Oct. the South Africans again changed their position. [words indistinct] come to Amputo to interview the air traffic controller, and not to listen to the plane-control tower recording. In the opinion of the Mozambican side, this was an attempt to get the same results by different means.

Also on 30 Oct. the South Africans threatened to suspend the investigations for 15 days in order to consider what steps to take.

On 31 Oct. the ICAO agreed to take part in the decoding, as a result of the contacts that Mozmbique had established with the international body. The parlicipation of the ICAO corresponded to South Africa's previous demands for "impartial recording".

On 3 Nov. the South African side of the international commission expressed "shock" at a press conference given by South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, in which Botha revealed technical data from the investigation. They said that the information given by Botha to the press did not come from the South African commission of inquiry.

On the same day, and when the departure of Mozambican and South African delegation to Moscow had been agreed for 8 Nov. South Africa produced a new demand: It wanted access to the manuals which explained how the Tupolev black boxes functioned.

Mozambique felt the request was reasonable, and consented — as long as the South African delegation that came to Maputo to see the manuals would then leave for Moscow.

On 4 Nov. the South Africans said they did not agree with the proposal made by Mozambique on 29 Oct. and again argued on the need for impartiality. This was a switch in position since they had earlier accepted that ICAO participation guaranteed impartiality.

The black boxes are major pieces of evidence for the investigation, and in Maputo the impression is that the constant South African demands are merely designed to give an idea that Pretoria is doing somethig.

Roelof Botha's press conference yesterday at which he talked of an alleged Mozambican-Zimbabwean attempt to overthrow the Malawian Government strengthens the belief in Maputo that Pretoria is trying to distract world attention form the investigation into the death of Samora Machel.

"We are warning the international community that something extremely serious is taking place: South Africa is doing all it can to hinder the normal process of the investigation into the death of President Samora Machel", Mozambique's Information Minister Teodato Hunguana said yesterday in response to Botha's press conference.

RSA Team Leaves Without Surrendering Black Boxes

MB101735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] South African authorities are still refusing to give the international commission of inquiry the black boxes of President Samora Machel's plane which crashed in South African territory on 19 October. A South African delegation, led by Piet de Klerk, held a meeting with Mozambican and Soviet delegations to the international commission in Maputo today.

Late this afternoon, the South African delegation left for its country without changing its previous position not to hand over the black boxes.

Since the plane's crash, the South African side has been raising a number of obstacles to the handing over of the black boxes, contrary to its initial agreement that the black boxes would leave with a South African delegation for Moscow via Maputo on 25 October. The pretext now for this new postponement is based on the requirement that the black boxes be decoded outside the USSR, Mozambique, and the RSA. The South African delegation to today's meeting mentioned Canada as one of the countries where the black boxes could be decoded. According to international norms, the black boxes from a plane crash must be decoded in the country that manufactured the plane, in this case the USSR.

Resolution Announces Electoral Process Resumes
MB101204 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 nov 86

[Resolution No 10 of the People's Assembly Standing Commission issued in Maputo on 8 November 1986]

[Text] In continuation of the second general elections and following Resolution No 9 of 21 October 1986, the People's Assembly Standing Commission hereby determines:

Article 1. The electoral process resumes on 10 November and should end on 15 December 1986.

Article 2. The following dates have been set to mark the end of the electoral process:

a. The election for district assemblies will be held up to 25 November 1986.

b. The election for provincial assemblies will be held up to 15 December 1986.

c. The election for the People's Assembly will be held up to 15 December 1986.

Article 3. The election for city assemblies must comply with the timetable set for the echelons corresponding to each city.

Article 4. The election commissions for each echelon will ensure the compliance with the general program for the second elections. The commissions will be provided with wide and correct cooperation from the citizens and party, state, and grass root organizations.

Approved by the People's Assembly Standing Commission.

[Signed] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the republic.

Renamo Claims Capturing Town Near Malawi Border
LD101934 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Today in Lisbon Renamo claimed that it has taken the Mozambican town of Angonia in Tete Province and to have captured one Briton and two Spaniards. The Renamo spokesman added that batteries of missiles deployed in the area were destroyed. The missiles had been deployed in Angonia, close to the border with Malawi, last month.

SOUTH AFRICA

SUNDAY STAR on Machel Plans for Malawi Coup
MB100926 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 9 Nov 86 p 19

[By Joao Santa Rita]

[Text] When the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique ended a meeting with top Zimbabwean security and army officers on Thursday, October 16, he arranged to meet the same officers the following Wednesday.

He never made the meeting because three days later he was dead, killed in an air crash inside South Africa.

The document, which South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said had been retrieved from the wreckage of the aircraft, gave a verbatim account of the meeting in Maputo which dealt mostly with the military situation in Mozambique and the need to force Malawi to stop aiding the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

It also gave a fascinating insight into Samora Machel's approach to Mozambique's relations with Zimbabwe, to the way in which Mozambique and Zimbabwe approacehd the problem of Malawi.

Plans to create a "liberation" movement in Malawi and to close the borders with Malawi, including the possibility of bombing strategic bridges inside Malawi, were discussed.

This is how the meeting went, translated from the original Portuguese:

It started with President Machel thanking the Zimbabwen delegation for having told the Zimbabwean ambassador to leave the room.

President Machel: "I want to speak with the military as if I were naked. If the ladies will excuse me I want to take my pants off in this conversation.

"Ambassadors are complicated people. When I meet the prime minister they want to be there and when I meet the military they also want to be there..."

Machel then gave the Zimbabwean delegation a long historical background on counter-revolutionary activities ("armed banditry") going way back to the Russian revolution.

Then he went on:

"There are people who want us to share power with the armed bandits. Some openly, others covertly, presenting themselves as our friends when they are not. They want the armed bandits to participate in the government of Mozambique.

"The Americans spoke to us here about that, Ambassador Miller told us that officially.

"I asked Miller: Why don't you tell that to Zambia. He said: We are not worried about that because they are not Marxists.

"Why not Tanzania which had two parties but now only has one? We are not worried about Chama Cha Mapinduzi (the ruling Tanzanian party) because inside the party they are free to have their own thoughts.

"Then I asked: Why don't you go and speak to fascist Banda? He never replied.

"He demanded that I accept the formation of a puppet party so that they could say in the United States of America there is democracy in Mozambique because there is more than one party.

"I asked: You want to organise the armed bandits to be opposition? He said: As long as they are loyal to the government."

Addressing the Zimbabweans, Machel said:

"At this moment what we are interested in is the focus of armed banditry in Malawi. Right now South Africa is showing her strength, 80 km from here, accusing Mozambique of many things, so that we don't attack the Centre and they can continue to make Malawi their base."

Machel then gave a long account of the war against the Portuguese and efforts to divide Frelimo.

"Rex (Talking to General Rex Nhongo, the Zimbabwean army commander), let's give the politicians some work.

"The Prime Minister (of Zimbabwe) and Emmerson (Mr Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe's minister for security) must achieve the following:

"(1) Malawi must accept that Mozambique forces must cross from Zambesia to Tete (provinces) and vice-versa through its territory.

"(2) Zimbabwe must propose to Malawi that the port of Beira, and Chimoio and Tete, must be direct route to Malawi for all Malawian trucks.

"Malawi must participate in the protection of trucks on the route Beira/Chimoio/Tete/Malawi.

"(3) Mozambique and Zimabwe must discover a new force in Malawi. Banda is wasted. Let us not allow South Africa to get a leadership in Malawi. Let us not allow the English, the Americans, the West Germans to choose the leaders of Malawi.

"The military know how to do these things.

"(4) Let us win the entire Malawian people to our side. Let us win the majority.

"We will be following Mao Zedong's theory: Gain the majority, isolate the minority and then eliminate the minority one by one.

"We can also organise a front for the liberation of Malawi, equip and infiltrate it into Malawi to liquidate the bandits there. We can also define the targets for that front.

"The best way to fight is to transfer the war from your zone to the enemy's zone and make it your shooting range."

After explaining why Zimbabwe and Mozambique should not underestimate the rebels, Machel said:

"When we closed the border with Zimbabwe we had our guns already in Zimbabwe, pointed to the enemy. But at this moment we are not in Malawi. All we are doing is making political noise, but after that? What operations have we organised?

"That is why I called the military. You must place all our means in Zambesia, as urgently as possible. We will close the border with Malawi. Without guns and means we cannot do it. It would be suicide. If we don't do it, Malawi will continue to infiltrate armed bandits."

After detailing the logistics needed by the proposed operation, Machel said:

"President Kenneth Kaunda did no guarantee that he would close the border with Malawi. He was asked that and he did not give a satisfactory answer.

"Last Friday we were here at this table with Mozambicans, Cubans and Soviets and we told him that he should go to Zambesia immediately."

Machel then gave an account of General Mabote's mandate to assess the army's needs and the strength of the rebels in the Zambesia area. He also referred to the possibility that South Africa might infiltrate rebels into the coastal areas, making use of submarines, and said Mozambican Air Force planes would be transferred to Beira and Zambesia.

"The MiG-17s and the combat helicopters will go to Zambesia because it is near Malawi and near all the districts that the bandits have occupied.

"Rex, when we close the border we must be sure that, if Malawi reroutes its goods to Tanzania, we all go there to break the bridges that link it to Tanzania. But it will have to be those bridges that took four to five years to build.

"If Malawi reroutes through Zambia, we will not break the bridges inside Zambia, but we will break those that give it access

to Botswana and to South Africa.

"If we break the bridges that take them to Tanzania and Zambia we have Malawi in our hands."

After a discussion with Rex Nhongo and other officers on the needs for a better military preparedness and logistical supplies, Genral Nhongo said:

"We want to do something for Mozambique. But President Machel, let us try now. Let us close the borders today."

Machel: "I can't do it. I don't want to provoke those who are on Malawi's side. I don't want to increase the number of enemies."

General Nhongo: Then let us fight against Malawi inside Malawi." [quotation mark as published]

Machel: "Be very careful, Comrade Nhongo. You must have a political, economical and military vision of the situation.

Maybe you were too young in the Zimbabwe war. I will give you access to some documents and you will see how the world reacted when we closed the border with the illegal regime, in accordance with United Nations decisions. They were all sorry for Smith and gave him help that he had never received before." [quotation mark as published]

Machel also told Gen Nhongo that South Africa was behind the rebels operating from Malawi.

Mr Mnangagwa interrupted to thank President Machel for his analysis and then said:

"You would like us in Zimbabwe, together with Mozambique, to to to Malawi individually or collectivelly, to persuade Malawi to accept that Mozambican forces cross Malawi from Zambesia and Tete; to give us facilities inside Malawi.

"If Malawi identifies itself with us, it must support us and finish the armed bandits."

Machel: "We are not asking Malawi for forces."

Mr Mnangagwa: "We are asking them for facilities so that our forces can use Malawian territory. We must discuss with Malawi that they participate in the security, the protection of the route Beira/Sofala/Chmoio/Tete/Malawi.

"Although this route is protected by us, we must convince Malawi it is in its interests to use the shortest route and not the longest, the Zambia/Botswana/South Africa one.

"It is possible to destroy the bridges and the outlets to Tanzania and Zambia. But we understood there was going to be an unofficial blockade under the pretext that we were repairing bridges and roads."

The Zimbabwean Minister of State for Defence, Mr E Kadungure, interrupted:

"If the Prime Minister (Mozambique's PM, Mario Machungo, present at the meeting) would allow, we would appreciate it if instructions were given because often military equipment stays two or three months in Beir before being taken to the soldiers."

Machel: "Ours too. The armed bandits are everywhere."

Mr Mnangagwa: "There are many educated people in the ports and they make everything so slow."

Machel: "I agree with the proposal to close the border temporarily under the pretext that we are reparing the roads. I will consult you at the appropriate moment. Our security must cooperate with Zimbabwe to see how well we really know Malawi. We don't want to chose a horse that doesn't run.

"It was a Soviet who told me the same thing in this very room when Johua Nkomo lost. You know Nkomo is my friend. The difference is that he doesn't want to fight."

Mr Mnangagwa: "It is not only that difference, it is also the principles involved."

Machel: "He is my friend. He was very nice in Harare during the Non-Aligned Summit. We talked twice seriously. He talked to me about the unity of the parties in Zimbabwe.

"It was the same Soviet who said Mozambique had made the right choice (in supporting Robert Mugabe). The Soviets did nothing. They chose a horse that doesn't run.

"We know Malawi, because we have two million Mozambicans there. In the Malawi army we have Mozambicans, in the police in the Young Pioneers.

"You, Emmersson (Mr Mnangagwa) are going to think tht we even have people infiltrated in Zimbabwe. But maybe you have more people infiltrated here."

Mr Mnangagwa: "Smith did that, not us."

Machel and Mnangagwa ended the meeting with an exchange about spies.

Machel: "I know there is a Malawian who is a very good friend of your deputy. Your white, Emmersson, he has everything, maybe even better than us because he is inside there, he is part of them."

Mr Mnangagwa: "I know, but that's part of the game."

Machel turned to Genral Nhongo "Rex, can you follow the game? It is complicated.

"We will meet on Wednesday but let us not stop. The military must go to Zambesia. It is urgent. There are populations in the hands of the bandits without food and there are children without medicines.

"Send my regards to the prime minister."

Agreement Reached on Decoding Black Boxes

MB120438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2204 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11, SAPA — Agreement had been reached with Mozambican and Russian teams investigating the Machel death crash for South Africa to select one aircraft's black boxes for decoding and analysis in Russia, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reported from Paris tonight.

In turn, South Africa is to submit the flight deck voice recordings to a neutral country where it will be decoded and analysed in the presence of South African, Russian and Mozambican teams.

In a statement telephoned to SAPA from the French capital tonight, Mr Botha said representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organisation would be invited to attend.

Arrangements for the voice recording apparatus to be taken to the neutral country would be made as soon as agreement was reached on facilities being made available for this analysis.

In his statement Mr Botha said that in all there were four black boxes which would provide important information about the possible cause of the crash which claimed the life of President Machel and more than 30 others on October 19.

Besides the voice recordings, the other three black boxes recorded information about the functioning of the plane in flight and other physical elements which influenced the flight, Mr Botha said.

"The SA representatives involved in the techinical investigation have been informed that two of the three contain identical recordings.

"It was agreed among the South African, Russian and Mozambican teams that South Africa could choose one of the two identical recordings for analysis and decoding in Moscow.

"Regarding the flight deck voice recordings, it was agreed this apparatus would be taken by South Africa to a neutral country for decoding and analysis in the presence of South African, Russian and Mozambican technicians.

"Representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organisation will also be present. Experts from other countries will also be invited to attend.

"As soon as the government of the country which has been approached agrees to make the necessary facilities available, the necessary arrangements will be made to take the apparatus there," Mr Botha said.

Experts Named To Aid in Crash Investigation

MB101659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 10, SAPA — The chairman of the South African board of inquiry into the Mozambican air crash, Mr Justice Cecil Margo, today announced the names of international experts who will assist in the inquiry.

They are:

— Colonel Frank Borman, former Apollo 8 commander, celebrated test pilot and former president of Eastern Airlines. Col Borman visited South Africa two years ago for South African Airways 50th anniversary celebrations.

— Sir Edward Everleigh, a former lord justice of appeal in Britain.

— Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, CBE, a retired chief inspector of accidents in Britain's Department of Transport.

Mr Japie Smit, chief director of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, said the experts had not arrived in South Africa yet. "Before the board can begin its work, the investigative team will have to complete its investigation, which could take weeks, and prepare a report to submit to the board," he said.

"The board will call witnesses to testify before it. It will be almost like a judicial court. Mr Justice Margo may or may not decide to hold this in public."

Mr Smit said negotiations were still under way regarding the Tupolev's "black boxes" and the recording of the pilot's communication with air traffic control in Maputo before the crash. South Africa is reluctant to allow the flight data recorder and the cockpit voice recorder to leave for Moscow, and prefers analysis of the recorders to be done in this country. Mozambique, on the other hand, has refused to surrender the tape of the pilot's conversation with Maputo.

President Botha on Private Visit to France

For reportage on President P.W. Botha's visit to France, including his participation in ceremonies commemmorating Armistice Day, see the France section of the 10 November Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

PFP's Suzman Warns of Tougher U.S. Stance

MB101725 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament and spokesman on law and order and justice, Mrs Helen Suzman, has returned to South Africa after visits to Britain and the United States, where she received the freedom of Washington. Mrs Suzman says attitudes towards South Africa have hardened considerably, and could get tougher, following the recent elections in America.

[Begin recording] [Suzman] Without doubt it will be a tougher attitude towards South Africa, because the Democrats now control both the House and the Senate, and of course they will be, I think, looking very carefully at what South Africa does. Do not forget, there are now 23 members in the black caucus. So I

think that, too, will have an effect — punitive measures, if South Africa does anything untoward, at all, that they feel should receive punishment.

[Unidentified reporter] You have been overseas many times over the years. Have you noticed any change, any difference, especially recently, between perceptions of South Africa overseas, and the reality of what is happening here?

[Suzman] Well, I do think that the critical side has hardened very considerably. There is no doubt about it. The scenes in the townships have had a very profound effect on people, and there is a genuine sense of moral outrage at what has been happening in this country. I mean, one can complain that they only see one side of the picture, and that may well be true. But again, one cannot deny that the picture which they see is in fact what happens, or has happened, in this country. [end recording]

Commentary Marks Day for Remembering War Dead

MB120535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Civilized nations around the world honor those who have died in war — both the fallen amongst their own people as well as those amongst their allies who have paid the supreme sacrifice. They do so by paying tribute to their memory on days of remembrance and by caring for their graves. For example, the graves of nearly 20,000 British soldiers who are buried in South Africa are maintained by an official organization in this country. Similarly, in France are the graves of 2,574 South Africans who died at Delville Wood during the battle of the Somme.

Each year, in the 70 years that have passed since that battle, their compatriots and succeeding generations have remembered them and honored their memory. Yesterday, the state president inaugurated a memorial museum in further tribute to their valor at Delville Wood and in a number of other battles during the First World War — in France, in Egypt, in Palestine, and in German Southwest and East Africa — South Africa lost 6,500 of her sons. A quarter of a century later another 18,500 South Africans died in battles in North Africa, Madagascar, in France, in Italy, and in the Balkans in the cause of world peace and freedom.

In the years immediately following, that freedom and peace was threatened by a new tyranny — the tyranny of international communism. Once again, South Africa showed herself ready to meet this new tyranny alongside the allies with which she had stood shoulder to shoulder in the two world wars. In 1948 the South African Air Force made the first of 1,240 sorties that delivered 4,100 tons of supplies to beleaguered West Berlin. In 1950 South African airmen, operating with the United States Air Force in South Korea, carried out more than 12,000 sorties to help defeat the North Korean invaders and their Chinese and Russian allies.

Since those years the frontiers of communist tyranny have moved steadily southwards: to Southeast Asia, to Afghanistan, to the Horn of Africa, to Central America — and to southern Africa. Nearly 4 decades ago, whites, blacks, and coloreds from South Africa fought against a common enemy in Europe and North Africa. There were, for example, 126,000 black volunteers, and 3,000 of them made the supreme sacrifice.

Now, as then, whites, blacks and coloreds are fighting a common enemy: 40 per cent of the troops deployed in the operational area of South-West Africa are black or coloured. Sadly, however, the sons and grandsons of South Africans who went to the aid of European nations in their time of need find themselves having to stand alone in preserving freedom and peace in southern Africa in the face of the tyranny of international communism.

19 Reported Injured in Newcastle Bombings

MB111524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Newcastle, Nov 11, SAPA — No one had been killed but 19 had been injured in two bomb blasts that rocked Newcastle this afternoon, according to a spokeswoman for the provincial hospital here. Clarifying initial confusion that four people had been killed, she said seven of the 19 injured were in a serious condition. "Two of these are in a critical condition." All the victims were black.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria confirmed the blasts, saying the first had been in the Central News Agency [CNA] in the Game shopping centre at 2:42 pm. The second bomb, hidden in a dustbin in front of the "B" court at the local magistrate's court, exploded at 3:10 pm. Five black men were "seriously injured" and "several others slightly injured. [quotation marks as received] "Among these were a magistrate and a public prosecutor, who were presumably inside B court," the spokesman said. "Considerable structural damage" was caused to the court building."

According to the details he had, one black woman and one white woman were slightly injured in the CNA blast. The newsagent's shop had not been seriously damaged but further details were not immediately available.

The hospital spokeswoman said nobody had been seriously injured in the first blast, and that the victims — "I can't tell you immediately how many there were" — had been taken to the Madadeni Hospital just outside Newcastle in KwaZulu. Those seriously injured were all victims of the second blast.

According to an eyewitness at the magistrate's court, "there was a loud bang and people rushed from the building."

The Bureau for Information spokesman said the "type and origin of the bombs" had not yet been established.

Number of Injured Grows

MB111910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA — Four black men were seriously injured — one lost both legs — and more than 20 other

people slightly injured in two explosions that rocked the northern Natal town of Newcastle this afternoon.

The Bureau for Information reported a white woman and a black woman were slightly injured in the first blast outside the CNA [Central News Agency] in the Game shopping complex in the town at 2:42 pm.

Five men were initially reported seriously injured in the second blast at the local magistrate's court, but a provincial hospital spokesman later confirmed four serious cases were admitted. The bomb had been planted in a dustbin outside the B-Court, and the magistrate, Mr E.D. Higman, and public prosecutor, M.A.R. Strachan, were among those who received minor injuries. The court building was seriously damaged in the blast, the bureau reported.

Superintendent of the Newcastle Provincial Hospital, Dr Mell Briscoe, said two serious blast cases had been admitted — one man had both legs amputated — and the other had shrapnel wounds in the chest. Two other serious cases had been transferred to Madadeni Hospital in KwaZulu. Dr Briscoe said Newcastle Hospital had treated at least 19 minor cases, though other casualties might have been treated elsewhere.

A spokesman at Madadeni said owo seriously injured had been admitted, one about 20 years old and the other "middle-aged." Both were in a "stable condition." One had sustained shrapnei wounds in the limbs and the other head injuries. He added that the hospital had also treated a few "minor" cases following he bomb blasts.

UK Paper: Secret Plant Could Make Nuclear Arms

PM101239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by technology correspondent Roger Highfield: "Secret S. Africa Plant Could Make Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text]South Africa will be in a stronger position to build nuclear weapons when its uranium enriched plant at Valindaba goes into operation next year.

The secret plant, which is half an hour's drive from Johannesburg, will become a new bargaining counter in negotiations with the West over sanctions, according to Mr Peter Lomas, a consultant researcher at the Stockholm Peace Research Institute.

An investigation into the capabilities of the plant conducted by Mr Lomas concludes that there is no doubt that the plant can produce uranium enriched enough to make nuclear weapons.

Natural uranium is a mixture of isotopes containing only a fraction of a per cent of uranium 235, the fissile form. Commercial nuclear reactors need fuel containing around three per cent, bombs require much more, which is where the process of enrichment comes in.

Mr Lomas speculates that the enrichment complex at Valindaba could be put to one of three uses:

Nuclear Weapons.

Nuclear fuel to supply the country's two French-built 1000mw reactors at Koeberg, when contracts with the French run out and the country faces embargoes on the import of nuclear fuel.

A strategic stockpile of enriched uranium, for use as a bargaining counter in negotiations with the West and from which to earn foreign currency.

Of the three, he believes it is the last that the South Africans are pursuing. "I believe that they may have had a weapons programme, that they may have had nuclear weapons, but I do not believe that they have any use for them because of their overwhelming convential forces."

The enriched uranium will be used in the production of nuclear fuel, a capability which is under development at the neighbouring Pelindaba site, though Mr Lomas said it would not make much of an impact on sanctions.

However, he said that the West would be anxious to try to exert some control over the enriched uranium, a strategic material, which could be exported from South Africa next year.

The semi-commercial plant at Valindaba will have a capacity of 300,000 separative work units, the method used to measure quantities of enriched uranium, modest in comparison with the handful of enrichment plants elsewhere in the world.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa said the plant would only produce uranium enriched to a level of 3.25 per cent-that required to make fuel for the country's two commercial nuclear reactors at Koeberg, near Cape Town, making South Africa self-sufficient in this respect.

He added that they were investigating laser enrichment of uranium a highly sophisticated method.

Mr Lomas said there had been speculation that South Africa had built a "mini nuke" for their 155mm artillery piece, and that they had materials to make a neutron bomb.

Mr Lomas said the South Africans had been shrewd in the way they had tried to negotiate inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the international watchdog which checks on diversion of strategic materials. Negotiations between the two fizzled out in the summer when the Agency refused to work under the conditions outlined by the South Africans.

The heart of the disagreement was, according to Mr Lomas, that the South Africans would for instance, only provide inventories of materials passing in and out of the enrichment plant, claiming that the "Helikon" enrichment process, which was indigenously developed, was commercially sensitive technology and that "intrusive" inspection was impossible.

In this way the South Africans preserved the status quo-an enrichment facility without international inspection-after apparently entering negotiations in good faith, said Mr Lomas.

Commentary Notes Dilemma of Sanctions Advocates
MB110524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The reaction of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] trade unions to the planned withdrawal of General Motors from South Africa is curious, to put it mildly. COSATU, like others associated with the United Democratic Front, has been an energetic supporter of disinvestment and sanctions as a political weapon. Warnings that the widespread implementation of such measures would inevitably result in a loss of jobs for less skilled black workers were shrugged off. In London recently the president and general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers went so far as to claim on behalf of black miners that they were prepared to accept unemployment.

Now it seems that such rhetoric was never meant to be taken seriously. At least, some of the campaigners for disinvestment and sanctions are now evidently seriously concerned that they should not be held accountable by the workers for what their campaigning has achieved. The situation of COSATU in Port Elizabeth is a particularly ironic manifestation of this. General Motors, America's largest motor manufacturer, has finally bowed to the pressures of the campaigners and decided to withdraw from South Africa. Its operations in Port Elizabeth will be taken over by a local company, but no doubt the possibility of rationalization in the new organization makes this a period of uncertainty for the workers.

The politically activist groups inside and outside South Africa have achieved, in respect of General Motors, precisely what they were demanding. It now appears, however, that the price they claimed the workers were willing to pay — unemployment — is not at all acceptable and for the trade unions directly involved, that consequence of their campaigning has suddenly taken on quite a different aspect. Far from celebrating an important triumph they are doing their best to dissociate themselves from it. The workers are not prepared to be the victims of the unilateral decisions of capitalists, the three COSATU unions concerned piously declare. Nor are they prepared to bear the brunt of sanctions and disinvestment, a COSATU spokesman is quoted as saying, making a farce of the entire campaign up to now.

The leaders of the militant trade unions find themselves in an acute dilemma. They never did have a mandate from their members to pursue a political campaign that would probably, if successful, result in those members losing their jobs. But they are not the only ones. None of the spokesmen for political radicalism in South Africa — black or white — has ever been given a mandate to campaign for sanctions and disinvestment and their consequences.

Those spokesmen have played a major role in engendering the pressure on Western governments and companies to take the hostile action they have taken. Having campaigned so successfully abroad, they are going to have to start explaining themselves to those at home who have to pay the price of their success.

Du Plessis Outlines Government Financial Policy
MB071249 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 7, SAPA — The time had come for politicians, business leaders, academics, labour leaders and other economic opinion-makers to display greater objectivity and "macro-responsibility" in order to tackle South Africa's economic problems, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today.

In one of the opening addresses at the government's economic conference in Pretoria with the private sector, he said he was confident the meeting would make a positive contribution towards this and equip all for the "unavoidable adjustments that will have to be made in the process."

The government's present financial policy was two-pronged.

The first invovled the pursuit, as far as possible, of the highest attainable long-term economic growth rate and the creation of sufficient jobs on a continuing basis, coupled with the maintenance of general price stability and equilibrium on the balance of payments.

A serious complicating factor here was however the fact that South Africa would for the forseeable future be forced to be an exporter of capital, in contrast with more normal situations when foreign capital accounted for about 20 per cent of next fixed investment.

From the perspective of government finance, the strategy included the eventual reversal of the present rising trend in total public sector spending as a proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP), the avoidance of borrowing to finance current expenditure, and the limiting of the deficit before borrowing of the central government to three per cent of the GDP, except in exceptional circumstances.

This was set out in the long-term economic strategy document to be discussed by delegates.

Mr du Plessis said the emphasis on socio-economic upliftment formed the second prong of the governments present strategy.

"This is manifest in the comprehensive programme of work creation and skills upgrading on the one hand and, on the other, the provision of the physical and other infrastructures making for a better quality of life."

Unfortunately, any country and particularly one with a developing economy like South Africa's had to make a trade-off between objectives because needs were always infinite but means very finite.

"The most pressing needs of the people of South Africa taking precedence will inevitably render certain of the government's other economic objectives unattainable in the present circumstances," he said.

The emphasis on socio-economic development would also bear on

the ways in which scarce capital resources were used.

"It would appear our present basic physical infrastructure for the needs of the fully developed sectors in the economy will suffice for the forseeable future... The pressing needs in the developing sectors deserve precedence," Mr du Plessis said.

It was clear a great measure of consensus already existed on the broad economic and financial policy that should, and in fact was, being followed.

"On the other hand, it is only logical that differences will exist on the details of the policy and its application.

"One should however guard against any elevation of these lesser differences to a national issue, with all its potential capacity for disturbing relationships.

"The time has surely come that politicians, business leaders, academics, labour leaders and other economic opinion-makers display greater objectivity and, let us say, macro-responsibility, in order to tackle our economic problems," Mr du Plessis said.

Poll Notes Slight Decrease in P.W. Botha Rating

MB111753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA — For the first time since the Research Survey's Omnichek poll began canvassing the views of urban white South Africans in 1984 about the performance of Mr P.W. Botha as state president there has been a downward swing in approval, the company reported today.

Sixty per cent of 1,300 men and women in all the major urban centres who were quizzed face to face in the latest Omnichek poll still said Mr Botha was doing a good job. However, this reflects a 12 per cent swing from the 67 per cent of the same-size sample in August that approved his stamp of leadership. Until this slump, approval of Mr Botha's management of the state presidency had increased steadily and in August, at the height of international pressure on South Africa, showed a 20 per cent leap from August 1985 with a peak of 67 per cent.

The latest poll asked for the usual yes, no and don't know responses but added a no comment answer. Seventeen per cent took refuge in this reply, a response that is unlikely to make a significant difference to comparisons of percentages of straight yes and no answers since the don't know replies declined to nine per cent from 16 per cent in the August poll, the statement said.

The downswing in positive reaction to Mr Botha's stewardship was about the same for both language groups, declining from 68 per cent to 60 per cent among English-speaking and from 65 per cent to 60 per cent in the Afrikaans-speaking communities. In both language groups, about 18 per cent declined to express an opinion.

Mr Botha holds the approval of most women in Durban, where 78 per cent of respondents said he was doing a good job compared with 73 per cent in the August poll, but he has lost ground among men, whose support has dropped from 76 per cent to 62 per cent, an 18 per cent change.

In Cape Town, most men give Mr Botha the nod of approval, but there is a slight decline from 79 per cent to 74 per cent. Among women in the mother city, support declined from 64 per cent to 54 per cent.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

10 Nov Press Review

MB100657 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Cabinet Reshuffle

A page 24 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 9 November comments on the cabinet reshuffle saying that the appointment of Alwyn Schlebusch as minister in the state president's office could well mean that he will become "interlocutor, mediator, and mentor" of cabinet. *Sunday Times* believes that the reshuffle involves the "centralisation of financial, economic and constitutional functions." The appointment of 10 extra deputy ministers could be "legitimately regarded with concern" since "a sound principle holds that the best government is the least government." "The reshaping of cabinets amounts to no more than changing the cutlery. The meal can begin only when cohesive and determined political leadership is offered. Only then can we judge whether more really means better."

SUNDAY TIMES on Economic Conference

A second editorial on the same page comments on the economic conference between the state president and business saying: "The private sector is action-orientated and impatience with State foot-dragging was to be expected. So was frustration over Pretoria's lack of clarity in matters political and economic." The paper does not believe that business allowed itself to be "co-opted." Agreement on specific goals does not "necessarily connote submission." "As with puddings, the proof of summitry's good intentions lies in the eating. And unless all South Africans get an early taste of the fruits of Friday's endeavours, suspicions about the utility of such indabas will be justified."

Polarization Erodes Moderate Middle Ground

Outgoing UN envoy Kurt von Schirnding says on the same page: "One's greatest fear is that the forces of polorisation, to the right and to the left, will erode the moderate middle ground to which every sensible South African, regardless of race or creed, must surely aspire." Schirnding says that South Anricans dissipate their energies to the detriment of an ultimate goal which continues to elude them: "The establishment of a truly non-discriminatory society." He says if South Africans have the "will and the determination to move ahead fearlessly with political reform, despite provocations from the lunatic fringe on the far right and the destructive radicalism of the far left," they will be able "to move mountains" but "cannot do so as a nation divided." "Our primary goal must, remain in the establishment of truly representative political structures, acceptable to all — and other matters will fall into place. Wide-ranging negotiations will be essential. But no government can, or should negotiate under duress."

Cabinet Reshuffle To Prepare for Sanctions

On page 25 former editor of *Die Vaderland*, Harald Pakendorf, says in his "Another Voice" column that the cabinet reshuffle is a "reflection of the felt need to turn inward and consolidate in the face of external pressure and internal unrest." He believes that the government is intent on "getting the administration streamlined and gearing up the economy to face sanctions, provide jobs and help counter internal unrest." The cabinet reshuffle is a "reflection of the present mood in Government. What needs to be addressed then are not the changes as such, but the mood itself. It is defensive and not moving clearly into the any direction."

Business To Adopt Passive Resistance Posture

South African Foundation representative in London David Willers says on the same page that "if business is going to continue to lay claim to any serious 'bridge building' role and excercise leverage on the political scene, it is desirable that it retains its independent links with all the key actors, from the ANC to the National Party." If it gets "sucked into one or the other side its capacity to mediate will evaporate." However, when businessmen in South Africa are being asked "on the one hand to refuse to provide services and goods to the army and police, withdraw co-operation from government refuse to pay national service salary disparities, etc., and on the other to 'come onside', support the Government in its drive to crush revolt and maintain a racially defined group system, then the temptation to cop out entirely from political activity and 'mind one's business' must be overwhelming," says David Willers. If business does not want to be "caught in the crossfire, and because the political leverage it once used to enjoy is much weakened, the business community may find that its most realistic interests are served by adopting a Ghandi-like posture of passive resistance to anything that remotely smacks of politics." Willers believes that business should withdraw from the center stage and thereby it "will have retained its independence and will, therefore, be well placed to re-enter the political stage when the moment is ripe."

Blacks Suspicious of Business Sector

On page 15 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 9 November Jon Qwelane says in his "Just Jon" column that "lately businessmen have been putting all sorts of 'pressure' on the Government" but many blacks are "deeply suspicious of this new found saintliness" among some in the business sector. "The suspicions are cemented by the fact that it is the same businessmen conspire to help the Government carry out many of its chores: for example, state officials are signing up black workers at their places of work for the new identity documents." Qwelane says that "it is no use managements whimpering they do not like the laws but are bound by them. Being bound by laws, unjust laws at that, does not mean that people must willingly offer themselves as tools for those laws. Businessmen must know that blacks won't forget the role they are playing of devil's advocate."

Black Perceptions Vital to Economy

A page 18 editorial comments on the economic conference saying the "degree of harmony and consensus reached at the conference, which by all accounts appears to have been substantial, will count for little if the goals of the long-term strategy to get the economy moving again and to get the country through its political trauma are not supported very widely." The paper says "it is in the area of glossed-over political differences that South Africa should have serious qualms over the apparent 'success' of the conference, not over the co-operation involved in Government and business pulling together for a better economy, which is wise." The paper says that black perceptions and their effect on internal stability and world attitudes are just as vital to economic welfare as the "combined think-tank effect of a plan devised and approved by the Government and business." The paper warns that the best-laid plans of business and government can "come to naught" if "the wall of resistance that has built up in the black community" is not broken down.

Reshuffle Not Solution to Problems

"In spite of all the fanfare about the shuffle, political experts believe President Botha has missed a golden opportunity to appoint the right men for the job," says John MacLennan on the same page. Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, says "'rearranging the existing Nationalist furniture under the control of Mr Botha is not going to solve the basic problems of South Africa.'" Professor Hermann Giliomee of the University of Cape Town regard the shuffle as "ominous." He says "'none of the coloured or Indian junior partners has been included,'" and "'President Botha is clearing the decks for siege. It is a setback for the process of reform, but he has set out to make the party as happy as he can.'"

Extra Ministers Cost to Taxpayer

On page 1 and 2 of the "Review" section of the paper David Breier comments on the cabinet reshuffle saying that the "vastly expanded ministerial gravy train is occupied by many unknowns. And even though the taxpayer may not have heard of most of them, he still has to pay for their increased salaries and expensive houses." The total cost of the taxpayer has been conservatively estimated as R7 million a year. But every minister or deputy has so many perks and expenses attached to him that the real sum could be far higher. "It was about eight years ago that Mr Botha, then South Africa's new post-Info-Scandal Prime Minister, promised the country a streamlined public service. But instead he has spread patronage to the politicans and largesse to the Afrikaner-white domination of the public service."

Law, Order Minister Lacks Authority

On page 2 David Breier comments on the appointment of Adriaan Vlok as the new minister of law and order saying "the smiling and likeable Mr Vlok has a burning desire to be popular — more so than many other politicans who can be thickskinned and are prepared to accept a bit of unpopularity if necessary." The official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, believes Vlok is "far less likely to have the necessary authority to put the police in their place, even if he should deem it to be necessary." The other side to Vlok's "weakness" is that "he is politically more malleable than someone like Mr le Grange," former minister of law and order. Breier says that Vlok has "tended to support whichever strong man was in power." Also, a minister of police should not "be the policeman type himself or admire the macho image of policemen. He should be a political head who sees the police as instruments of the State who should be used sparingly."

11 Nov Press Review

MB110732 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN: Economic Conference Successful

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 10 November says the economic conference between the state president and business leaders "was a success." The state president says the conference was held to "engender confidence, to seek solutions for the future and to increase co-operation between the public and private sectors." The papers says a 3 year program for privatization, including the sale of assets, the sale of government undertakings and the transfer of government functions, was also put before the conference. "The outcome will displease the radicals and their supporters, who want commerce and industry to get tough with the government on reform." *The Citizen* hopes that the views outlined will be "translated into specific action as quickly as possible," for "strong economic growth will provide the background against which far-reaching further reforms can take place."

THE STAR: Government Should Surrender Power

The low-level reception accorded State President Botha on his visit to France to inaugurate a war memorial museum is "another dismal manifestation of the country's increasing isolation when France — trading partner, former supplier of submarines and helicopters, and traditional rugby opponents — turns her back on an old friend," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 10 November. Rand Afrikaans University Professor Deon Geldenhuys predicts that there will be no international respectibility without majority rule. *The Star* says "nobody will be nice" to South Africa again unless the Nationalist government surrenders the power they have held for 38 years.

BUSINESS DAY: Government To Relinquish Business Control

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 10 November says in a page 6 editorial: "We do not share the views of those who, hoping for chaos and revolution, want business to engage in warfare on government." But the paper retains "the most serious misgivings, reinforced by the growth under a government which has, in effect, militarised the economy with its strategies and plannings and interferences." "If business has a useful function to perform in devising 'long-term' strategies, it is to persuade government to adopt a strategy of relinquishing control, reducing its functions, and getting out of the way of busy people."

CAPE TIMES on Mozambique Strategy

"Mozambique's new head, President Chissano, is taking over from President Samora Machel at a critical time. He comes to the job with a Marxist/revolutionary background — and a growing reputation as a pragmatic realist who has become an advocate of closer ties with the West," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 6 November says in a page 6 editorial. "The South African government, whose clandestine backing of the RENAMO (MNR) guerilla bands has caused Mozambique so much grief, would do well to give him a chance to settle into his new responsibilities." Perhaps the government should also consider a new approach and "try generosity instead of the bludgeon" by assisting "president Chissano to get rid of RENAMO," which "had become a Frankenstein monster, whatever its initial utility in South African strategy, and is laying waste the landscape."

CAPE TIMES on Democrats Win

Commenting on the Democrats election victory in the United States in another editorial on the same page, the *Cape Times* says that this "confirms the hardening of attitudes displayed earlier this year towards target such as South Africa." While the election involved many more issues that just South African policy, "the anti-conservative momentum now appears to be in full cry, and could reach a climax in the 1988 Presidential election. The effects are unlikely to be helpful to official South African, and could isolate this country still further."

CAPE TIMES on Bureaucracy

Although President P.W. Botha promises "a tighter, more efficient civil service," he has succeeded in "extending it to Leviathan proportions. He seems to speak of one South Africa, yet pursues plans to give us numerous mini-South Africas, complete with bureacracies, broadcasting stations, police, armies, education systems, ect," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on November says in a page 6 editorial. "It is high time that South Africa was run as ONE country, with ONE small national cabinet (with comprehensible portfolios)."

CAPE TIMES on Group Areas

Commenting on a survey of parents at several Cape schools which found that the parents favored opening the schools to all races, abolishing the Group Areas Act, and creating a single education department, the *Cape Times* says in another editorial on the same page: "It is hardly to be doubted that the majority of people of all races in the Peninsula favor scrapping" the Group Areas Act. "Abolition should enable economic barriers rather than racial ones to dictate the character OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND OF THE SCHOOLS SERVING THOSE AREAS. A dedicated school committee, principal and staff could be relied upon to maintain standards. Scrapping the Groups Areas Act would enable social change to take place in an orderly, evolutionary way."

CITY PRESS Warns Business Against Government Partnership

A page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 9 November says that the fact that a "deep and sympathetic thinker" like National African Federated Chamber of Commerce President Sam Motseunyane has openly boycotted the economic conference "stating as his reason the fact that government refuses to listen," indicates "the deep sense of frustration and bitterness black people are experiencing." "Whatever they see and whatever good intentions they announce, is always met with cynical and suspicious resentment by many of our people. The business community, given the volatile climate in which it has to operate, cannot afford to be seen to get in political partnership with this government."

Contempt for SAP by Blacks

On the same page in the "Percy's Itch" column Percy Qoboza says he suggests for new Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok that "relations between the community and his police must get a high priority." He points out that it is "naive to think that racial attitudes — ingrained in young men by the time they join the SAP — disappear overnight just because they put on uniforms.

These people's racial attitudes are primarily to blame for the contempt our people have for the SAP." Qoboza also says "any justice system must be seen by the man in the street as existing for his protection. If that perception is missing and if people, as in SA, see that system as part of their oppression and deprivation, then a confrontational relationship between the system's agencies and the community it's supposed to serve becomes the order of the day."

SOWETAN Criticizes Banda's 'Belly-Crawling'

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 10 November says concerning the "so-called revelation of the alleged plot to stage a coup in Malawi master-minded by Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia, the seeming distress from South Africa is most distateful." The paper does not believe that there are many blacks who admire "President Hastings Banda's belly-crawling before South Africa." "We do not necessarily agree with the attempts of governments to overthrow their neighbors, but Malawi's track record as a black independent nation does not inspire too much admiration.

SOWETAN: Split in Black Urban Councils

"Political observers have been seeing the Urban Councils Association of South Africa [UCASA] as the Government's negotiating partner in any dispensation for urban blacks," says Mzikayise Edom in the "Focus" column on page 4 in *Sowetan*. However, UCASA is "now set for a split." The Urban Councils Association of the Transvaal (UCAT) is divided on the issue of the election of a new executive committee. Edom says the one faction within UCAT is led by Steve Kgame, the president of UCASA, and the other by his deputy, Tom Boya. Boya had a meeting in the Vaal Triangle and elected a new executive committee but Kgame says the elections were illegal and unconstitutial. Boya says it is not the aim of his group to split UCASA but "'we cannot shut our mouths when things are going wrong.'" This confusion comes at a time when at least 38 community councils throughout the country have collapsed because of pressure from the communites.

TRANSVALER: NP Has Psychological Advantage

A page 10 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 7 November says the cabinet reshuffle brings "interesting changes to the picture that is being formed before the general election early next year." The alternative to a general election is a mini-election in approximately 8 constituencies and the paper says the vacanies have arisen in areas where the National Party is already "firmly in control." The paper believes the Progressive Federal Party willl only be able to "sample its power in the North Rand" since "experience has taught it that it is a more noble option to stay away rather than risk a letdown." *Die Transvaler* believes that in a mini-election, the National Party has a "psychological advantage which should unnerve its opposition."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S. Destabilizing of RSA

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 7 November asks whether the Democrat controlled U.S. Congress gets its "concept of democracy from the Western or the Communist dictionary." The paper believes that the U.S. Congress is "systematically destabilizing the most pro-Western country in the region through economic measures and vicious propaganda." The paper also points out that the U.S. is always the first to judge South Africa when it strikes Moscow controlled ANC or SWAPO bases. "American Ambassador Perkins must not be surprised when he has to face cynicism because of the morality of his parliament."

BEELD: Malawi Conspiracy Eye-Opener

The "From My Political Pen" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 November says that the conspiracy to destabilize the Malawian government which came to light after the plane crash which claimed the life of Mozambican President Machel "places what is really under way in southern Africa in a sinister light." The correspondent believes that Mozambique and Zimbabwe will deny such plans "till they are blue in the face." "Other countries will have to decide whether they can observe with folded arms how conspiracies are planned to overthrow a country such as Malawi, which is pro-Western, non-aggressive and is in a strategic position." "Conspiracies and plots such as this should open the eyes of the world to what is really under way in southern Africa."

BEELD on Absenteeism at Economic Conference

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 10 November comments on the absence of several business leaders at the economic conference because of economic-political reasons. "The actions of these type of people represent an unpleasant aspect of our politics which is the inability of certain South Africans to distinguish between the interests of the country and party interests." *Beeld* believes that the conference can only lead to a better understanding and "hopefully lead to a plan which will work." "We do not need to belong to the same party to tackle our problems."

NAMIBIAN: Botha Rules Interim Government

"Now the interim government is literally caught with 'their pants down': now Mr Botha [state president] is calling the shots," says the page 10 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 7 November. Botha is "now prescribing the constitution, and the interim government is left with a few alternatives but to comply." The paper believes that Botha is "looking after his own interests." "If he is to hold elections next year, there would be considerable 'right-wing backlash' were he to allow the interim government to dispense with 'minority rights' in Namibia. While attempts were made in a joint South African-interim government statement after the talks, to cover up the real issues, the silence by the interim government at home on these issues is alarming. And such silence is taken as acceptance of the conditions set by Mr Botha."

Interim Government Dependent on RSA

"It is evident that the lack of support for the interim government has become a matter of grave concern to the South African authorities," says Gwen Lister on page 11 in the "Political Perspective" column. Lister says that the joint statement by the South African and interim governments following the discussions this week "attempts to sidestep the real issues, by claiming that talks centred around the 'lack of progress with the independence process' in Namibia." Lister says that the interim government "must be painfully conscious" of the fact that they are a "virtual replica" of previous interim governments before them. "Time has proved that they are unable to agree on anything" and "their dependence on the South African government is blatantly obvi-

ous." "If the interim government is not dependent on South Africa, why the need for such consultations? Most spokesmen of this government claim they are not 'stooges' or 'puppets' of South Africa, and that they're 'ruling' in their own accord," but "who would or could believe it?"

DIE SUIDWESTER: Republicans Blames NP on Education

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Suidwester* in Afrikaans on 7 November says: "Out of desperate fear for a white election in South West Africa, the Republican Party's propaganda newspaper went ahead to create as much confusion possible concerning the education issue. With racist hysteria the paper proceeded to blame the National Party for its own reckless politicization of education." *Die Suidwester* says this indicates a "total lack of concern for long-term results caused its blatant racist attack on the National Party and by implication on the majority of the white population."

REPUBLIKEIN: Labor Party Motion Imperialist

"The Labor Party motion in the British parliament for sanctions against Namibia stems from the lowest element of imperialism," says a page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 7 November. The paper says that none of the reasons which are produced in the motion for implementing sanctions against Namibia have anything to do with Namibia "Because the Labor Party members are angry at South Africans, this means that they can walk all over Namibia as if it were a British colony." *Die Republikein* says "this sort of sophisticated barbarism is still a blemish on the name of a great people."

12 Nov Press Review

MB120749 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on RSA Mistrust of U.S.

"The controversy over the supply of arms to Iran in return for the release of American hostages has more than passing interest for South Africa," says Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 November in a page 6 editorial. "It is an example of American double dealing and hypocrisy," and "it weakens the fight against terrorism." The paper also says "as happened to the Shah of Iran, President Somoza of Nicaragua, President Marcos of the Philippines and others who displease the US, we are to be subjected to American pressures and stratagems to oust the existing government and replace it with one acceptable to the Americans." "We cannot trust South Africa's future to the Americans. We can only rely on ourselves to find the solutions to our own problems. So to heck with them. We refuse to subject ourselves to American hypocrisy or double dealing."

THE STAR on Economic Conference

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 November comments on the economic conference saying "a sense prevailed that Pretoria had been more willing to listen, less anxious to hector. Now, as in all business transactions, the terms of the contract ought to be clarified and the bills sent out." The paper says that a lack of further visible progress could "invite the cynicism" that developed after previous meetings. Another session early in the New Year will give the government a chance to consider the clear priority given to political reform by the businessmen. The STAR agrees with the statement by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, at the press conference after the economic summit, that government consideration of matters raised at the summit is urgent, "because otherwise the problems will have changed," and "be exacerbated."

DET Blamed for Black Education Deadlock

"The state of black education is deteriorating," says a second editorial on the same page. The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) is "particularly angry" because of the Department of Education and Training (DET) decision that 40 eastern Cape schools will remain closed next year. The NECC also blames the DET for the "deadlock in negotiations on the future of black education." *The Star* believes the Deputy Minister of Education, Sam de Beer, has the best chance of "getting talks going" but "has to persuade the Cabinet that detentions, particularly those of key negotiators, are complicating, not helping to solve this country's problems."

BUSINESS DAY: International Relations Decline

"As long as the National Party continues to run the government of this country, the world will shun us," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 November. The fact that President Botha "cannot even meet right-wing French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac," is "a barometer of the extent to which our international relations have declined." But relations between SA and its northern neighbors are "not so much declining as plummeting." "It's cold comfort to say that these countries need us more than we need them, or to point out that clandestine trade will continue despite the mouthings of politicians. No country can exist as an island and, as it is, the larger mentality is already too deeply entrenched in our national psyche for our own good." The paper says the National Party is leading the country "deeper and deeper" into a "political and economic wilderness."

CAPE TIMES: Businessman Proposes Model Constitution

"The badly needed process of constitutional reform is at present totally frustrated. It is initiated, controlled and obfuscated by a narrowly based government which cannot expect to be re-elected under any new dispensation," says businessman Hans Middelmann, on page 6 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 10 November. Middelman proposed a post-apartheid model constitution for South Africa,and says that under a new constitution South Africa should consist of 10 federal states and each state should have its own legislature. "It is best that the different regions have the freedom to find their own solutions to their problems. The Indaba in Natal is an example of a region trying to do this." The constitutional model proposes that the Senate and House of Representatives elect the presidency, consisting of a president and two vice-presidents, "no two of whom shall be from the same party." Middelmann believes that under his proposed contitution South Africans of "all colours, language and religions" can "freely interact to their mutual benefit instead of living under the present dispensation that would seem to be leading inevitably to our mutual destruction."

SOWETAN on Botha Visit to France

"Without going into the moral significance of a head of state expressing his country's sympathies to men who died in the wars by laying wreaths, we doubt the wisdom of Mr P W Botha's trip

to Delville Wood in France," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 11 November. The paper says this visit is "bound to be a diplomatic gaffe." "We find it extraordinary for the president to use tax-payers' money to demonstrate this humane gesture when the opportunities for him doing the same at home are so many. There are people dying in the country because of the policies that Mr Botha and his architects put forth."

DIE TRANSVALER: Positive Reaction to Economic Summit

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 10 November says it is "encouraging" that the reaction of the private and public sector to the economic conference between the state president and business leaders has been positive. *Die Transvaler* says that the conference needs a follow-up urgently so that the country can overcome its economic problem. "South Africa has the potential to develop into an economic giant, provided those who take an interest in the coutnry and the welfare of its people put their shoulder to the wheel."

BEELD Objects to Memorial Boycott

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 11 November says the boycott by West European countries, of a ceremony in honor of those South Africans fallen in battle in two world wars is "an insult." "The attempts of pressure groups to use the state president's visit to France for the opening of a war museum "is as objectionable." "Neither the state president nor the members of his party were there to propound apartheid or to condone it," says *Beeld*.

RAPPORT on Economic Conference

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 9 November says "there are definite signs of restlessness in the business sector because the agenda for Friday's economic conference with the state president excluded politics." The paper says the initiative for the conference came from the government so it was President Botha's right to determine what should be discussed. However, one should not "underestimate the potential of businessmen as bridge builders to the trade union leaders — an important element in our politics." *Rapport* does believe that a future conference should include political discussions.

President Surrounded by 'Loyal Team'

A second editorial on the same page comments on the cabinet reshuffle and points out that the National Party has been in power for nearly 39 years. "On the one hand this long tradition makes the task easier — on the other it makes it more difficult." The paper warns that the government must watch against the "creeping in of superficiality and more relaxed attitudes," but goes on to say that "President Botha is surrounded by a loyal team who will try to make South Africa a better place to live in for all."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Illegal Residents

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 10 November says it is concerned with the people who "steal into the country and then occupy themselves with all sorts of illegalities. SWA/Namibia should not be the haven for smugglers and scavengers. Now is the time to be firm." The paper says SWA/Namibia is "already saddled with an unemployment problem and a shortage of housing." "It would be cheaper to keep unwelcome strangers out of the country than to have to try to solve problems which they bring in their wake."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Reiterates Support for Mozambique

MB120604 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has again been speaking about Zimbabwe's unquestioned support and solidarity with Mozambique in the fight against South African-sponsored MNR bandits. Comrade Mugabe told parliament yesterday that Zimbabwe will stand by Mozambique in the war against the counterrevolutionaries, just like Mozambique stood beside the people of Zimbabwe during their liberation struggle.

Referring to the rear bases Mozambique provided during Zimbabwe's struggle, Comrade Mugabe asked: How many countries are so large-hearted? How many leaders have that vision? How many have that powerful commitment to take the suffering of others as their own suffering? Comrade Mugabe said if Zimbabwean soldiers in Mozambique did not fight hard before, now it is the time to fight harder, adding that Zimbabwe with the Mozambicans should stand together and fight together.

He told the house that if Zimbabwe falls, then every progressive country in southern Africa will be a target for destabilization by South Africa. The prime minister reiterated the government's stand that the survival of Mozambique is Zimbabwe's survival. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe was glad that the new president of Mozambique, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, and the entire people of that country are prepared to continue with the policies of the late Comrade Samora Machel, who died in a serious aircraft crash inside South Africa on the 19th of last month.

Link With Renamo Railway Saboteurs Denied

MB110801 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has denied that antigovernment Renamo insurgents in Mozambique have cut the railway line linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port of Beira. Earlier Renamo claimed it had sabotaged the line in four places disrupting traffic, but a spokesman for the state-run National Railways of Zimbabwe said the claim was pure propaganda and the trains were running normally. Zimbabwe has about 12,000 troops in Mozambique to gaurd the vital transportation links between its territory and Beira and to help the Frelimo government in the civil war against Renamo. Meanwhile, a Renamo spokesman in Lisbon has announced tht the movement has seized the northwestern district, capital of Ulongue in the Tete province of Mozambique. He said Renamo had captured a large quantity of war materiel as well as a British and two Spanish technicians. This brings the number of foreigners captured by Renamo to 50. The spokesman said nearly 120 government and Zimbabwean soldiers died in the attack, but he did not give any indication of Renamo casualities. Earlier the official AIM news agency in Mozambique claimed that members of RENAMO had infil-

trated the country from Malawi to launch the attack, a claim denied by Malawi. AIM also reported that RENAMO was disrupting the transportation of food in Tete Province, causing critical food shortages.

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